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THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT



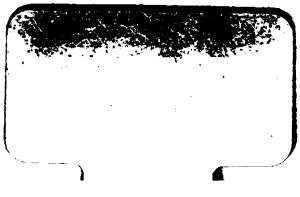
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FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE

AND

BUSY MEN AND WOMEN

PART IX

JANUARY 5 TO MARCH 30
1899

UNIVERSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

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Nos. 113-125.

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"G. R. W." HISTORIES.

The following bound parts of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD constitute a History of the World for the period from November 11, 1896, to March 30, 1899. Price per part, $1 (in handsome cloth—red, blue, or green), carriage prepaid.

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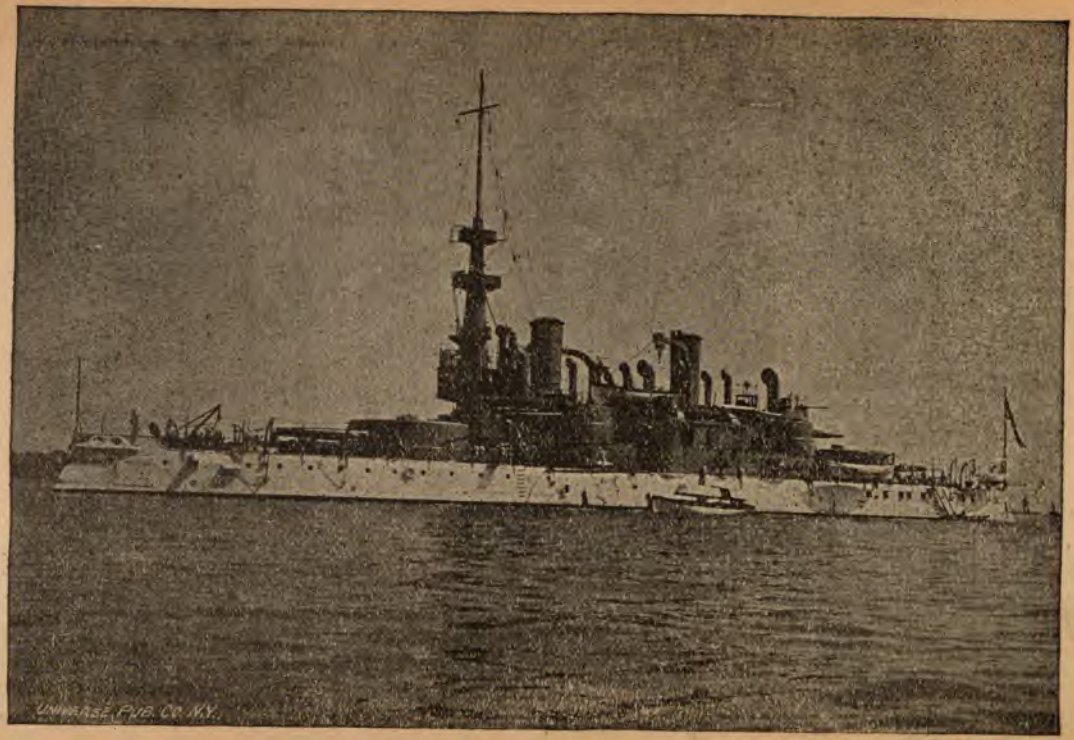
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The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No. 1. JANUARY 5, 1899 Whole No. 113

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New Books

ONE of the most valuable books to purchase at this season of the year is a new atlas. We have just received from the publishers, W. & A. K. Johnson, Edinburgh, a copy of their new edition of the "World-Wide Atlas," and, as the title implies, it is of world-wide usefulness, combining as it does a convenient size with most complete details. The work of this

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publishing house has placed it at the top of the list of map publishers, and this new atlas is a specimen of its best work. The maps are clear, accurate, and cover every part of the globe, giving the latest and most authentic results of the advance of geographic knowledge. The maps, of which there are one hundred and twenty-eight, are indexed in the most approved way, making it possible to quickly find any one of sixty thousand places by referring to the index. The size of the atlas is 10 by 12½ inches, the binding a strong, handsome cloth. Price, by mail, $3, when sent direct from Edinburgh.

We have received from Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston, a number of interesting books; among them, "Songs of Good Fighting," by Eugene R. White—a quaint collection of war songs. "Carthagena, or the Lost Brigade," by Charles W. Hall; a book of interest to young and old, in which the story of the unsuccessful attack by the English and the colonial troops on that famous old Spanish town is told in a most graphic way. The fortunes of a brave New Englander form the plot of the tale, and in many respects give it the same exciting ring and "go" that have charmed so many readers with Kingsley's "Westward Ho." "The Santiago Campaign," by Major-General Wheeler, was perhaps not intended for younger readers; but the style is so direct, so simple, and so clear, that the book is even more interesting to them than to their elders. No better account of the famous campaign of Santiago has been written, and this book should be in every home where a patriotic interest is taken in the wonderful

work of our soldiers in Cuba. The edition of "Cyrano de Bergerac" published by this firm is one of the best translations of that now famous play. "Philip, the Story of the Boy Violinist," by T. W. O., will probably please our girls as much as the boys, but it also is a book which should interest old and young.

From the Macmillan Company we have received "Chivalry and Romance," a collection of the famous stories of the heroes of history. The story of Siegfried is, perhaps, the most notable of the collection; it is a new version, and though apparently far from an accurate rendering of that famous legend, is well told and attractive.

Dodd, Mead & Co. send us several volumes distinctly intended for boys and girls. Of these, "The Valiant Runaways" is perhaps the most vivid effort of imagination. It is the story of two Spanish California boys who leave home to escape conscription. What they do not do, it would be hard to state; to lasso grizzlies, kill Indians, and discover gold mines are but common, every-day occurrences in their adventurous lives, and of course they escape safe and sound. "The Treasure Divers," another book of adventure, reads like an abridged and transported "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," for there is the submarine boat, combats with marine monsters, discovery of lost continents, and the finding of untold amounts of treasure. "Witch Winnie in Spain" is another of the favorite Witch Winnie series, and will be welcomed with pleasure by the many friends of Witch Winnie.



LUYNES—(FAMOUS PLACES No. 7.)

Current History

The General Situation

THE peace treaty is in the hands of the President, and will be submitted to the Senate when it reassembles on January 5.

The situation of affairs in the Philippine Islands has become more complicated through the seeming collapse of the power of Aguinaldo and the surrender of Iloilo by the Spaniards to the insurgents. Important news is expected shortly from the American commanders at Manila.

In view of Spain's refusal to cede one of the Carolines to the United States for a cable station, our Government will take possession of Wake Island, an isolated spot in the Pacific, unclaimed by any nation.

Steps are being taken to bring about the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain, so that our Government may be in a position to build the Nicaragua Canal.

Four high army officers have been examined by the War Investigation Commission at Washington. In view of the importance of their testimony and its

bearing upon history, we have devoted considerable space to it in this issue.

Cuba was formally surrendered to the United States forces on January 1, and the President has taken steps to relieve the suffering of the needy inhabitants.

Prince George of Greece has assumed office as High Commissioner of the Powers in the island of Crete.

The Anti-Anarchist conference has adjourned after adopting a number of practical resolutions.

* * * * *

THE American Peace Commissioners arrived in New York from Paris on December 24, and reached Washington the same day. They were immediately driven to the White House, where they were received by President McKinley. The peace treaty was brought in a separate carriage by Mr. John Bassett Moore, secretary of the commission. The President congratulated the commissioners on the result of their mission.

The treaty will remain in the White House until the reassembling of the Senate on January 5, after which its full text will be made public. Its prompt approval by Congress is expected.

The consideration of the treaty in the Senate will be in secret session; this will tend to shorten the debate.

In brief, the treaty sets forth that Spain renounces all right of sovereignty over Cuba, and cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other

islands under her sovereignty in the West Indies, and also cedes to the United States the Philippine Islands and the island of Guam in the Ladrones.

The ships and merchandise of Spain are to be admitted under the same conditions as American ships and merchandise into Philippine ports for ten years.

The Spanish troops captured when Manila was taken are to be sent to Spain with their arms, at the expense of the United States.

As soon as ratifications of the treaty of peace have been exchanged, the Spanish troops are to evacuate the Philippines and the island of Guam, on conditions similar to those agreed upon in the case of Porto Rico and Cuba. Flags of warships not captured, stands of colors, small arms, cannon and war material of all kinds in the Philippines and Guam are to be retained by Spain. All prisoners of war held by Spain or the United States are to be released.

The governments of the United States and Spain renounce all claim to national or private indemnity which may have arisen since the last Cuban insurrection, and the United States Government undertakes to settle all the claims of its citizens against Spain.

The inhabitants of the ceded territories are assured the free exercise of their religion.

Of course there are a number of minor provisions in the treaty; but the above are the vital points.

* * * * *

THE Philippine situation has grown more complicated recently. The power of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is shaken, if not broken. Some reports have even published that he sought safety

from his enemies in flight. The insurgent cabinet resigned on December 24 because it would not approve amendments to the constitution, suggested by Aguinaldo, practically making him a dictator.

This was followed by the news, on December 27, of the surrender, on December 23, of the Spanish troops at Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay (of the Visayas group), to the insurgents.

American troops, on board three transports and escorted by the United States cruiser *Baltimore* and by the gunboat *Callao*, were sent to Iloilo from Manila on December 26, but they did not arrive there in time to prevent the insurgents from obtaining possession of the city and hoisting their flag. They took possession of Iloilo on December 26. This further complicated the problem which our Government has to solve.

On December 28, advices from Washington said important events were expected within a week. It was presumed that General Otis, the American military commander in the Philippine Islands, would demand the surrender of Iloilo to the United States troops. This step, it was further believed, would raise the issue between the insurgents and the American forces as to the possession of the islands.

The province of Iloilo has a population of nearly 500,000 souls, and Iloilo, the capital, is the second port of importance in the Philippine group. It is located on a river navigable for vessels drawing only fifteen feet of water. Consequently most of our gunboats, which require upwards of fifteen feet of water, will be unable to assist the American troops in case it is found necessary to take Iloilo by force.

The Spanish troops from Iloilo embarked on a steamer and went to Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, on December 24, after the German consul had assumed the protection of Spanish interests at Iloilo.

Zamboanga is a strongly fortified place, and is also possessed of considerable natural strength. The town has a population of 21,000.

* * * * *

IN view of the refusal of Spain to cede one of the Caroline Islands to the United States for a cable and coaling station, it has become necessary to look elsewhere for such a landing-place. The result is that the Government at Washington has sent instructions to the commander of the United States gunboat *Bennington*, recently in the vicinity of Honolulu, to seize Wake Island, a lonely little speck in the Pacific, about half way between Hawaii and the Philippines.

Wake Island is to the north of the Marshall group of islands, and very little is known about it. So far as known, no country lays claim to Wake Island, which is in the direct line of the proposed cable route which is to connect San Francisco with Hawaii, and Hawaii with the Philippine Islands. Indeed, it is believed the United States has a better title than any other country to Wake Island, for the reason that an American ship once landed some men there, and they claimed the island by right of discovery.

It is not even known whether the island is inhabited or not; the group it is nearest to, the Marshall Islands, belongs to Germany. No difficulty is anticipated even if the island has been popularly supposed to belong to that group, for such a claim could not

well be supported, as Wake Island is too far north of the Marshall Islands to admit of its being claimed as belonging to that group.

* * * * *

A GREAT deal has appeared in the newspapers recently regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and its bearing on the Nicaragua Canal. This treaty was an agreement arrived at nearly fifty years ago between the United States, represented by John M. Clayton, and Great Britain, represented by Lord Henry Lytton-Bulwer. The treaty was signed April 19, 1850.

Article 1 of the treaty provides that the governments of Great Britain and the United States thereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself exclusive control over the Nicaragua Canal, also agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or colonize or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

It is understood to be fully within the power of our Government to terminate this treaty at will. But the Administration is so impressed with the friendly attitude assumed by Great Britain during our war with Spain, and is so desirous of continuing the harmonious relations now existing, that while the United States and Great Britain may soon come to a friendly understanding and abrogate or put an end to this treaty, it is probable that a new treaty, guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal and safeguarding British interests, will be drawn up, and possibly the United

States may make some concessions to Great Britain in view of the friendly manner in which the representations of our Government have been met in this matter.

The main point aimed at by the Washington authorities is the abrogation of Article 1 and the recognition of the right of the United States, as a government, to construct the canal.

It is now known that the preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, headed by General Hains, Admiral Walker, and Professor Haupt, has been completed. It shows the canal can be built for about $135,000,000, which agrees with General Ludlow's report of 1896.

* * * * *

SOME important testimony has been taken at Washington by the War Investigation Commission, which has been inquiring into the many allegations of mismanagement in the conduct of the war with Spain.

Maj.-Gen. William R. Shafter was examined by the commission on December 20. As he was our military commander at Santiago, his testimony was listened to with a great deal of attention. He began by outlining the first plans for a campaign in Cuba. On arriving at Santiago he put fifty pack-trains at work carrying supplies, the main effort being to transport bare necessaries, as at one time he had not only 20,000 of his own soldiers to feed, but had to provide for 20,000 Cuban soldiers and refugees. He explained that many regimental hospital outfits were necessarily left behind, as there were no means of carrying them to the front.

The general then asserted that when the expedition left for Santiago, the supply of medicines was sufficient to care for 20,000 men for six months with a reasonable sick list. But the number of men attacked by fever and other ailments was so far beyond all calculations, that this large supply of medicine was soon used up, and suffering followed.

At one time 90 per cent of the entire army was more or less affected by sickness, and not less than 80 per cent of the men were using medicines. The result was that instead of the stock of medicines lasting six months, it was almost completely exhausted in about fourteen days.

Referring to the complaints that no delicacies were provided for the sick, General Shafter pointed out that the army regulations did not provide for them; and that although he was supplied with money by the Government to procure delicacies for the sick soldiers whenever it was necessary to do so, delicacies were not procurable about Santiago at any price.

General Shafter complained of the vessels used in transporting the troops from Tampa to Santiago, saying they were ordinary passenger and freight ships, and were not intended for the service of the Government. But, he added, they were the best ships available at the time, and he accepted the situation and did the best he could under the circumstances.

One interesting point has been overlooked by many people. It has been said that the men were not provided with the means of cooking—that even coffee was not obtainable at the front. As a matter of fact, it was almost impossible to make a fire; the tropical woods will not burn while green, and everything was

like a wet sponge. The only wood that would burn was that from the huts; and handling this infected wood, it is said, was what caused the many cases of yellow fever.

* * * * *

ON the following day, December 21, Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, testified before the Investigation Commission at Washington. He was very severe in his strictures upon General Shafter, the Secretary of War, and the Commissary General.

General Miles criticised General Shafter for not allowing his men a short rest after landing, and he said the operations were premature. He explained that if the men had been given time to rest and get ample supplies, they would have been in proper condition for the operations against Santiago.

Continuing, General Miles described the trouble experienced in getting munitions of war to Tampa, and asserted that the commissary stores taken were sufficient, though the medical supplies were inadequate. He also said the expedition should have been furnished with steam or naphtha launches for towing barges from the ships to the shore.

Answering a question as to whether the medical supplies at the time of the departure of the expedition were sufficient for the needs of the army, General Miles read a despatch sent by General Shafter on August 4, which referred to a chronic scarcity of medicines, and said that four men had just died from lack of medicines. At no time, General Miles asserted, was there a sufficient supply of medicines for the troops.

Later on, General Miles said he cautioned General Shafter to keep his men out of the Spanish buildings of every character, and to keep the men away from the natives, remarking that had General Shafter not used his transportation facilities to carry supplies to the Cuban troops and refugees, the American army would have been much better supplied.

General Miles also testified that he had advised against the shipping of beef to Porto Rico because there was plenty of live stock on the island, and because, in his opinion, the refrigerated beef was defective, pointing out that canned fresh beef, of which nearly 200,000 pounds were shipped to Porto Rico, was condemned by the officers whose commands used it.

In the opinion of General Miles, if the Washington authorities had sent paymasters to Porto Rico, the military authorities there could have purchased fresh beef and other food. He then said:

"Good fresh beef could be bought in Porto Rico for six cents a pound, American money, and I think it might be interesting to compare this with the cost of the refrigerated beef, together with the expense of its transportation."

In another portion of his testimony, General Miles asserted that he was opposed to sending troops to Cuba until Admiral Cervera's fleet was located. He wanted to operate with a small force against the Spaniards, harassing them in the sickly season, aiding the Cubans, and not endangering the lives of the American soldiers.

Regarding Porto Rico, the commanding general remarked that he had favored taking that island in

order to prevent the Spaniards from using it as a base of operations.

When the general was questioned about the camp sites, he said the first he knew of the selection of Camp Alger, Virginia, classed as the most objectionable of the camps, was when the regiments began marching there.

The friends of General Miles, after his examination, claimed that had his orders and recommendations been heeded, much disorder and suffering would have been spared the army.

On the other hand, there were people who asserted that the General's testimony was not convincing, inasmuch as he seemed to be a man with a grievance.

* * * * *

MAJ.-GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, who commanded the American military forces at Manila, was examined by the War Investigation Commission on December 21, after General Miles had testified.

He said that, owing to the smallness of his force, the army was compelled to operate along the sea-front in co-operation with the navy, adding that had there been a larger American force on hand the city could have been taken from the high ground inland.

The insurgents were not notified when the attack would be made, as the general was sure the entrance of the Filipinos into the city would mean unnecessary bloodshed and some looting. The Americans captured 13,000 stands of modern arms, and lost only about 120 officers and men killed and wounded in the two hours' engagement.

Answering a question, General Merritt said the

supplies were satisfactory all the time, except as to ice and milk for the fever patients, there being apparently no milk-producing animals in that region.

There had been no complaint among the troops at Manila as to the medical supplies and hospital conveniences, and the sick and wounded were well provided for.



NATIVE TYPE.

When the general was asked if he had the cordial and effective support of the Administration, he said:

"From the President I had the most hearty sympathy and support, and this applies also to the various departments. The only thing of which I might feel I had a right to complain was not having some contingent of regulars to act as a nucleus. But I made the best I could of the situation."

General Merritt assured the commission that the volunteers were as effective and as enthusiastic as could be desired. He looked upon them as being very excellent troops, and paid a high tribute to the

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No. 2. JANUARY 12, 1899 Whole No. 114

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With the Editor

THE first section of the History of the World will be published in our next number, and continued in parts throughout the coming months. Bound copies of the complete first volume will be ready about January 20.

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General Corbin said all the transports obtainable were used, and the expedition was provided with everything possible under the circumstances. The conduct of the medical department is left to the Surgeon-General. He admitted there had been complaints, but declared they had been transmitted at once to the Surgeon-General for his immediate attention.

Questioned as to the origin of the complaints in the newspapers regarding the conduct of the war, General Corbin said he thought they were due to the lack of realization of the severity of the war, and that they were "born of ignorance."

* * * * *

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., retired, a delegate of the Army and Navy Christian Commission, was examined by the War Investigating Commission at Washington on December 23, making the fourth important witness of the week. He said he did not like "bureaucracy"; and when asked to explain what he meant, General Howard said he did not like the idea of putting everything on one man at Washington, and asserted that if the commanding officer at Chickamauga Camp had been placed in entire control, it would have been better, as there had been great difficulty in obtaining answers from Washington on the subject of supplies.

Referring to the conduct of the war, General Howard remarked:

"As a general rule, I think the work of the department was marvellous. It was a very great work. If there had been time to make all preparations, get

smokeless powder and such things, of course it would have been better. If I had to do it over again, however, I would not send the men to Tampa, New Orleans, or such places to fit them to go to a more malarious country. I would keep them in the vicinity of New York."

General Howard also believed the retired officers could have been of service in the war had the law permitted their being assigned to duty. He also advocated the establishment of a staff school for traning officers in staff duties.

* * * * *

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, now governor of New York, was the principal speaker on December 21 at the banquet of the New England Society of Brooklyn, in celebration of the two hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. He made a strong speech in favor of the retention of the Philippine Islands and in favor of establishing there a government free from the evils of politics, remarking in part:

"I have scant sympathy with the mock humanitarianism which would prevent the great free races of the earth from doing their duty in the world's waste places because there must of need be some rough surgery at the outset.

"Small is my sympathy with people who bemoan the fact that the champions of civilization have conquered the champions of a worn-out tyranny—the Russian civilization in Turkestan, the English in the Soudan, and the free Americans who upheld the Stars and Stripes, that they might free the people of the tropical islands of the sea.



SINGAPORE.

"We have driven out the Spaniards. That was not a serious task. We now approach one that is really serious. We must do infinitely better the work we punished Spain for doing badly. Woe to us if we fail. But I am not afraid. If this nation cowers back because it fears a task too heavy, we may well believe the decadence of our race has begun.

"Let us deal with the problems not sentimentally, but sensibly. If one of the islands we have taken is not fit to govern itself, we must govern it until it is ready for self-government. A New Englander, my former commander, Major-General Wood, is showing how to proceed in Santiago. We must send such men as he to govern outside lands.

"Send our best men, exact good results, but give them a large liberty in order that they may obtain those results. If we treat these islands as the spoil of politicians, we shall be treading the path Spain trod, and we shall be infinitely more blameworthy than Spain, for we shall sin against the light, seeing the light.

"I am an expansionist. I am not afraid of responsibilities, but neither am I blind to how heavy are those responsibilities. Let each man here strive to make his weight felt on the side of morality in supporting the true American policy—the policy that decrees that we shall be great, that we shall be just to the peoples who have come under our protection, so that under our flag their condition shall be not worse, but far better than it would have ever been otherwise."

* * * * *

THE remarks of Colonel Roosevelt recall the stories told of the gallantry of our troops in Cuba. They are so numerous that we have been unable to find space for them. Deeds of daring in countless number have been recorded, and there is ample evidence that our soldiers, regulars and volunteers, showed that they are made of "the right stuff" in every way. But the following story, just made public, sparkles so brightly that we have added it to our collection.

Soon after the American forces had reached the crest of San Juan hill, an officer was seen hurrying along the line of the Tenth Infantry, scanning the faces of the soldiers who were throwing up hasty earthworks with their bayonets. Suddenly he stopped and shouted:

"Corporal Griff!"

"Here, sir!"

One of the men jumped to his feet and faced about.

"Take a detail of twelve men, go down on the bottom we just crossed, and kill off some o' the sharpshooters."

"Very well, sir."

Griff saluted as he turned away.

"And don't come back until you've got at least half a dozen of 'em," added the officer.

The trees on the bottom were filled with Spanish marksmen; and while Griff well knew it was a dangerous mission on which he had been sent, it did not bother him. Living in Western forts for a dozen years, and having been in Indian scrimmages, he had become well acquainted with all styles of fighting, from skirmish-firing to bushwhacking, and rather

liked the idea of the duty to which he had been assigned. It was a little after dark that evening when the officer again encountered Griff near the top of the hill. The latter saluted, saying:

"I jest want to report, Captain."

"Well," responded the officer.

"I'd like another detail for a little job this evenin', sir, if you can spare six men from diggin' trenches."

"What job have you got?" began the Captain. Then he stopped suddenly, and looked intently at Griff, and demanded:

"Griff! What's the matter with your ear?"

"Nothin', sir, as I knows of."

"Nothing! Why, the side of your face is all covered with blood."

"Oh, I thought you meant my ear, sir, only havin' one now, you see. That," and he pointed to the left side of his head,—"that's where the last feller missed me."

"Yes, he missed you so close that you'd better go to the hospital and get that wound dressed about as quick as you know how," said the Captain.

"But first off, I'd like six men for a little while, sir."

"What d'you want 'em for?"

"To bury the first detail, sir."

"What?"

"That's right, sir."

There was a suspicious shake in Griff's voice.

"Corporal, tell me about it," said the officer as he sat down.

"Well, sir, you see it was this way. About five minutes after you give me the order I had my men

picked 'n' down to the foot o' the hill. There I deployed 'em six feet apart, with Shorty Smith on the right end an' me on the left. We started for'ard through the tall grass, but hadn't gone more 'n about forty yards when Jerry Doyle, next to me, says:

"'Shorty's jest dropped.'

"'Th' devil you say?' says I.

"'Right through the head, too,' says he.

"So I halted 'em 'n' went over an' looked at Smith. He was dead all right, an' there was a little bit of a bullet-hole jest between his eyes. We held a council o' war 'n' then moved on ag'in, keepin' a sharp look-out on the trees ahead, which were, maybe, four or five hundred yards away. Soon they said Big Bill was down, but I kept goin' right along till Higgins dropped. Then we halted an' laid in the grass for a minute while I looked around. Finally, I picked out a tree, concludin' it might be a nest, an' told 'em to pump lead into the top of it as fast as they could, 'n' after the first round to charge.

"We fired 'n' charged, 'n' three fellers dropped out o' that tree. When we got near up there I see one of 'em wasn't dead yet. He was settin' up, his tongue hangin' out, an' pointing to his mouth, sayin' 'Agwa, agwa' (water, water).

"'I'll give y'u agwa,' says Solly Smith (Shorty's brother, you know), as he rushed ahead. An' with that he bats the fellow over the head two or three times with the butt of his gun. Then there was a rifle-shot from the tree, 'n' Solly dropped, bein' shot through the head from the top down.

"We got that feller out o' the tree purty quick, 'n' then I took an inventory. Well, sir, they was jest

six men left besides me. Three shot in the advance, two in the charge, 'n' one under the tree. An' we'd killed only four.

"Rememberin' your command to git six, I ordered another start. Young Slocum, the 'rookie,' he begun blubberin' like a baby; said he'd be next. I told him he would, sure enough, if he didn't shut up, as I'd plant him right there, myself. But it wasn't necessary, for he got it before I fairly had the words out o' my mouth. I lost the other five men gittin' one more greaser, an' then I had t' hunt the last one alone. As you see, sir, he jest fairly missed me, an' that's how I come t' git him. After that I laid in th' grass 'till dark, 'n' then come back."

"Griff," said the Captain slowly, as he arose from the trench, "take your detail. Mark all the graves as plainly as possible, and then go to the hospital."

"Very well, sir."

Corporal Griff saluted, and moved away into the darkness.

* * * * *

A WELL-KNOWN resident of Providence, R. I., Mr. R. S. Howland, recently reached Washington after a visit to Cuba for the purpose of studying the situation there. He had a conference with several Senators and Representatives, and afterward was received by President McKinley.

Mr. Howland said there was much suffering in Cuba, and that immediate relief was necessary. He advocated placing Government relief, Red Cross assistance, and the contributions of the charitable relief associations of the United States under one central

control, such as a high officer from the retired list of the army or some well-known public man.

Mr. Howland pointed out that in the city of Havana alone there seemed to be about 30,000 persons requiring immediate relief, and that the sanitary conditions there and in other large cities of Cuba are such that it will be necessary to remove thousands of people to newly erected hospitals before they can be properly cared for.

While the Cubans hope eventually to be free and independent under the protection of the United States, the first thing to be done, Mr. Howland says, is to assist the widows and orphans, the sick and the helpless, who are plunged in the deepest distress through the effects of the war and other causes.

It is pointed out that in the country districts the destitute people are scattered among the villages and farms, and it actually appears that, to relieve them properly, a measure of reconcentration is necessary; but on lines entirely different to those adopted by General Weyler, the Captain-General of Cuba, whose methods brought down upon him the most severe condemnation. In other words, the suffering people of the country districts must be brought to or near the towns, in order that relief supplies may be distributed to them, and so as to permit of their being treated by physicians, as it would be almost impossible to visit, with any degree of success, all the farms and villages where destitute people are to be found.

At central points hospitals should, if possible, be erected, and even the able-bodied men in the rural districts must be enabled to begin life again. They

need cattle, agricultural implements, and land, before they can support their families, and rations must be supplied to them until they are able to live on the fruit of their own work.

On the following day, December 21, President McKinley wrote an order, addressed to the Secretary of War, directing the commissary, quartermaster, and medical departments to take steps immediately to send supplies for the relief of the destitute people at Havana and elsewhere. At the same time, the President expressed the hope that the people of the United States would give prompt consideration to the question of relieving the starving Cubans. He spoke of the proclamation on the subject which he issued about a year previously, and said, with regret, that it had not met with the results anticipated. He pointed out that it was not in the power of the Government to build hospitals for the sick without the authority of Congress, and he added that there was no fund existing for the payment of nurses. In addition to this, the purchase of cattle for the Cubans was not permissible by any of the executive departments.

The President further remarked that he had nearly completed arrangements with General Calixto Garcia, just before the latter's death, for the payment of $100 to each soldier in the Cuban army, and he thought that much of this money, which would probably amount to about $2,000,000, would be spent by the Cubans in buying oxen and ploughs. The money was not to be taken from the United States treasury, but was to be advanced on the pledge of its return from the revenues collected at the Havana custom-house.

TRAVELLERS who are accustomed to cross the ocean, and those who contemplate sea voyages, will be pleased to hear that former Lieut. J. W. Graydon, of the United States navy, believes he has invented a perfect safeguard against the sinking of vessels through collisions, and that it will make sea travel safe. In brief, Lieutenant Graydon has invented a mechanism for closing the water-tight bulkheads throughout a ship, instantaneously, when an accident occurs.

Modern collision bulkheads—the steel partitions in a ship to prevent the passage of water from one part of the vessel to another in case of accident—have not proved satisfactory. In order to pass from one part of the ship to another, it has been found necessary to have doors of considerable size in the bulkheads on each deck; and the members of the crew are trained to close these doors at a certain signal.

But this work takes time, as there is generally a wooden casing over the lower slides of these doors, and in the cabin quarters these casings are covered with carpet. These obstructions have to be removed before the doors of the bulkheads can be closed, and, as they are very heavy, it is no easy work to close them.

Lieutenant Graydon has planned to have these doors closed by the mere turn of the hand of the officer of the deck or of the captain in his cabin. He proposes to have a series of cylinders and piston-rods connected with the door of each bulkhead and operated by compressed air. Each one of these closing apparatuses will be connected with an electrical register similar to those used in hotels for transmitting

signals to all the rooms; and thus, by the turn of an electrical switch or the pressing of a number of buttons, every piston and cylinder may be set in motion, and the bulkheads closed instantly.

But it will be necessary, in order to secure the proper working of Lieutenant Graydon's system, to have the slides of the bulkhead doors kept free and clean at all times, otherwise his system will not be much of an improvement on the one now in use.

* * * * *

THE Court of Cassation at Paris, which is revising the Dreyfus case, has been permitted to examine all the secret documents connected with the affair. They were taken to the court by a captain of the army every morning the court applied for them, and were returned to the war ministry the same night.

It is said that the secret papers consist of the following documents:

"First—The so-called proof that Dreyfus has acted the traitor to France ever since his entering the École Militaire.

"Second—The photograph of the letters from the Emperor William, and the reports and 'procès verbaux,'—verbal testimony—guaranteeing their genuineness and setting forth their origin.

"Third—Certain documents relating to a foreign military attaché, particularly the plan of concentration of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth German corps, which was bought by the état-major at a high price, being supposed to originate from the attaché in question. These, however, are also all forgeries.

"Fourth—Copies of the so-called acts of treason committed by Dreyfus in favor of foreign Powers, and letters attributed to him.

"Fifth—Notes relating to the sums paid for these various documents."

* * * * *

A BALLOON fitted with a steering apparatus made a successful trip on December 20 from the grounds of the Crystal Palace, near London, England, to St. Romain, 14 miles east of Havre, France, covering 150 miles, of which 75 miles were over the sea, in about five hours.

The balloon had a capacity of 56,000 cubic feet of gas, and its weight, empty, was about 1,050 pounds. It was fitted with a steering apparatus consisting of a sail 18 feet square, weighing 10 pounds, and a trailing-rope 500 feet long, with a 100-pound weight at the end of it.

The theory is that when steering becomes necessary, the aeronauts cause the balloon to descend until the rope trails on the ground or in the sea, and that, by attaching the upper end to one side or the other of a ring above the car, the sail is brought round and made to catch the wind.

It is claimed that in this manner a course four or five points from the direction of the wind can be sailed.

The balloon left the grounds of the Crystal Palace at 11.38 A.M., and descended at St. Romain at 4.35 P.M., after having twice used the steering apparatus. The passengers were Percival Spencer, the well-known balloonist, and a newspaper correspondent.

At 1.30 P.M. the balloon was reported by a signalman to be crossing Beachy Head, on the British coast, and soon after 4 P.M. it was reported to be passing over Fécamp, a seaport town of France, on the English Channel, situated about twenty-seven miles from Havre.

The aeronauts had a narrow escape while crossing the English Channel. The trail-rope caused the balloon to descend within two feet of the waves, and they shipped a quantity of water.

Great difficulty was experienced in keeping the balloon at an even height. Owing to the cold air on the water, the gas cooled with great rapidity, and the aeronauts were compelled constantly to throw out ballast in order to prevent the car from plunging into the sea.

After one of these experiences near the water, the balloon rose 2,300 feet, and then got into a thick cloud, which caused it to make a rapid descent, and in a few minutes the car touched the water again and a wave washed into it, filling the rubber boots of the aeronauts with water.

But, in desperation, they threw out a large quantity of ballast, and the balloon again rose.

After clearing the French cliffs the balloon ascended to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and eventually landed safely among a crowd of Norman peasants.

This was the fourteenth successful crossing of the Channel in a balloon, several other attempts resulting in loss of life.

* * * *

THE last remark of Professor Hart brings the following recently published verses to mind:

THE LION'S CUB.

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

By Maurice Thompson.

The whelp that nipped its mother's dug in turning from her breast,
And smacked its lusty lips and built its own lair in the West,
Has stretched its limbs and looked about, and roared across the sea:
"Oh, mother, I did bite thee hard, but still thou lovest me!"

She lifts her head and listens, as waking from a dream,
Her great jaw set, her claws outspread, her lion eyes agleam;
The voice is deep as thunder on the far horizon rim,
And up the mother spoke, and said: "It can be none but him!"

Cried England to America: "My ancient love abides,
And the old Trafalgar courage still upon the ocean rides."
America to England spake: "The God of Liberty
Goes with us marching up the land and sailing down the sea."

And the twain are joined for hunting, let all the packs beware,
The tiger's kith, the panther's kin, the race-hordes of the bear.
They two step forth together, God's hand has struck the hour,
All pathways lead to freedom, each footstep broadens power.

The world is still in dull amaze, agape and dazed to hear;
There is a rustling of the thrones, uneasy far and near,
King leaning unto King, and on Oppression's hateful lips
A pallor as the wind brings in the booming of the ships.

And who shall cower, who recoil, or choose the craven's tack,
And strain the law (by heroes made) to hold his country back?
Ah, who? Let children lisp his shame and women cry him down,
What time our glorious banner waves o'er stormed tower and town.

The star is up, the star of splendor, never to set or wane;
The flag leads on, the flag of glory, never to turn again;

And where it goes we cheer and follow, no man of us will fail;
We all are where our armies camp, and where our navies sail.

World-conquering mother, hard we bit in parting from thy breast;
Yet still we smack our lusty lips and love thy milk the best;
For the blood our mother gave us is the true imperial strain;
She bore one cub, only one, but it wears the lion's mane!

—*The Independent.*

* * * * *

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY, President of the American Peace Commission, addressed the Bar Association of Stark County, at Canton, Ohio, on January 2. Referring to the attitude of the United States toward Spain, he denied that it had been one of "stand and deliver," and in every way justified American action. During the course of his remarks, the Judge said:

"Recognizing that there are certain matters which may not properly be discussed on an occasion of this kind, I think I may nevertheless say something to my brethren of the bar of the events which have occurred in the period of our separation. If I were called upon to state the most gratifying circumstance of our foreign relations during the war, it would be found in the uniformly cordial and hearty friendship of the English nation before and during the struggle. Observing the obligations of neutrality and never stepping outside the requirements of international law, we had the sympathy and good will of that great Power. I do not believe either nation seeks or would be benefited by a formal alliance. Nevertheless, the existence of cordial relations between people kindred by blood, speaking the same language, and having

the same ideals of civil liberty and good government, is a fact the potency of which can hardly be overestimated."

Later on, the Judge remarked:

"This is not the time nor place to discuss our policy in the Far East. If this treaty should be ratified it brings to the United States title to the archipelago, to be dealt with as the American people in their wisdom may see fit. Of one thing I think we are all agreed: that when the line of our duty there has been determined, it must be discharged as becomes a great, free, and liberty-loving nation. Whether or not we have so willed, the days of our international isolation are past. It does not follow that the advice of the immortal Washington to avoid entangling alliances is less potent to-day than when the words were written. The American citizen has a right to go wherever trade and enterprise may legitimately seek an outlet for the product of American thrift and industry, and there must follow, if need be, the overshadowing protection of the flag."

* * * * *

REAR-ADMIRAL DEWEY is not a good man to single out for an imposition. A Mr. Frank Lombard, who reached San Francisco on December 27, from Manila, told the following anecdote of "our Admiral," and it is generally believed to be true:

"In Cavite, there are no dockage facilities. Vessels lie at anchor, and native freight boats, called 'cascoes,' carry things to and from the shore. One of the native officials contracted with Dewey to carry stuff to the flagship. After doing his duty he dressed

himself in the latest European fashion to visit the Admiral—silk hat, white shirt, cravat, cuffs, etc.

"When he presented his bill, Dewey remarked that there were numerous overcharges which he could not pay. The freighter captain protested that the Admiral was wrong and that he had agreed to the terms. Dewey politely replied that he would pay the original bill, nothing more.

"Mistaking the quiet, gentlemanly manner of the Admiral, the freighter became insulting, and insisted upon payment. With a slight movement of the hand, the Admiral remarked to the watch, 'Drop that man overboard,' and in a minute the silk hat was floating in Cavite Bay, while the insolent native was swimming to his vessel."

* * * * *

THE situation in the Philippines has become still more delicate since our last issue, and at the time this article was written trouble was apprehended with the rebels about Manila and with the rebel force holding Iloilo.

As detailed in No. 113 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, the power of Aguinaldo, the former insurgent leader, is seemingly broken. He apparently sought refuge from his enemies in flight, and his whereabouts had not been ascertained on January 4.

The American expedition, commanded by Gen. Marcus P. Miller, a veteran fighter, which left Manila on board three transports on December 26, and which arrived at Iloilo on December 28, too late to prevent the Spaniards from surrendering the city to the rebels, was refused permission to land with arms. It was escorted by the United States cruiser

Baltimore and the gunboat *Callao*, and consisted of a signal detachment, Battery G, of the Sixth Artillery, the 18th Regulars, and the 51st Iowa Regiment.

On January 3, the First California regiment was sent on two transports to Iloilo, convoyed by the United States gunboat *Concord*.

At that time it was understood to be the policy of the Government at Washington to avoid bloodshed if possible, at least until the ratification of the treaty of peace by Congress. With this object in view, General Otis was instructed to forward to General Miller a proclamation, issued by President McKinley and cabled to Manila, setting forth that it is the intention of the United States to treat the Filipinos humanely and justly. It was hoped this would appease the natives.

The rebels, however, were making every preparation for resistance. Reinforcements were arriving at Iloilo from Negros and the neighboring islands, in spite of the efforts of the *Baltimore* and *Callao* to scare them with searchlights. This caused the American troops to become restless, and the feeling of excitement among them was increased by the fact that the rebels persisted in drilling on the beach, evening and morning, in full view of the American expedition, which remained afloat, awaiting orders and reinforcements.

* * * * *

THE sovereignty of Spain over the island of Cuba ended at 12.05 P.M., on January 1, 1899, when the Stars and Stripes was hoisted on Morro Castle and over the palace.

The flag of Spain was first saluted with twenty-one guns, and then hauled down, and the American flag was hoisted in its place and greeted with a twenty-one-gun salute.

At the same time, a detachment of American troops occupied the square in front of the palace, and American officers presented themselves at the different forts and public buildings, and took formal possession of them.

The actual ceremony of the transfer of Cuba to the United States took place in the main hall of the palace, in the presence of Captain-General Castellanos and his staff, and Major-Generals Wade and Brooke and their staffs.

While the first salute was being fired, General Castellanos, who was much affected, turned to Major-General Wade, as president of the United States Military Commission, and said:

"GENTLEMEN: In complying with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the Military Commissioners of the island, and the orders of my King, at this moment of noon, January 1, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence, I declare you in command of the island, with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it. Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States Government, and I hope that the good relations already existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

After this statement had been translated to the

Americans, General Wade turned to Major-General Brooke and said:

"I transfer this command to you."

Thereupon General Brooke said:

"I accept this great trust in behalf of the Government and President of the United States; and [addressing Captain General Castellanos] I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

General Brooke and General Castellanos then shook hands, and the Spanish officers retired.

While this was going on, the Spanish flag, which had floated over Cuba for four hundred years, was lowered from the palace, Morro Castle, Cabanas fortress, and all the public buildings.

The lowering of the Spanish flag moved General Castellanos to tears. He remarked:

"GENTLEMEN: I have been in as many battles as I have hairs on my head. I have seen death near me several times, but I never felt such profound emotion as I feel now."

When General Castellanos heard the artillery thundering a welcome to the Stars and Stripes, he remarked:

"This is the most bitter moment of my life. I hope that no one of you will ever suffer what I am suffering now."

General Castellanos then went on board a steamer which conveyed him to Matanzas, where he will remain until the remainder of the Spanish troops in Cuba have embarked for Spain.

The Cuban Generals, Rodriguez, Menocal, and Car-

denas were present at the palace during the surrender ceremony. General Castellanos saw them and asked to be introduced, whereupon the British consul presented the Cubans, to whom the Spanish commander said:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, that we have been enemies, having the same blood."

General Menocal answered:

"Sir, we fought for Cuba. Now that she is free we are no longer enemies."

The Spanish General shook hands with the three Cuban leaders before leaving.

The hoisting of the American flags over Havana was greeted by the bands at different places, which played American national airs, and the United States troops, commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, passed in review before General Fitzhugh Lee, military governor of the province, who was stationed at the Hotel Inglaterra.

The soldiers were enthusiastically cheered by the Cubans, flags were displayed everywhere, and cheers for President McKinley and Cuba echoed far into the night.

There are about 40,000 American troops in Cuba at present.

Beginning on February 24, the fourth anniversary of the uprising in Santiago province, the American authorities will allow the Cubans to have a week of rejoicing, after which the Cuban soldiers will be disbanded.

* * * * *

AT the conclusion of the ceremonies attending the surrender of Cuba to the United States, on January 1, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, the military governor of Cuba, issued the following proclamation, approved by President McKinley, to the people of the island:

"Coming among you as the representative of the President in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing conditions in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present government is to give protection to the people and security to person and property; to restore confidence; to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace; to build up waste plantations; to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

"To this end the protection of the United States government will be directed, and every possible provision will be made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control.

"In the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of every right and property in the island, the civil and criminal codes which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interests of good government.

"The military governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who wish to consult him on matters of public import."

* * * * *

FURTHER trouble between the British and the Boers is brewing in South Africa. The Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, the South African republic, are deeply incensed at recent and proposed Transvaal Government measures, which are regarded as a fresh series of impositions.

This feeling has been intensified by the recent murder of an Englishman named Edgar by a Boer policeman who entered Edgar's house and shot him. The policeman was arrested, and was charged with murder, but the next day the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter, and he was eventually allowed his liberty on bail.

The British agent at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, demanded a restitution of the charge of murder, and a mass meeting, attended by 5,000 Uitlanders, was held at Johannesburg, to protest against the murder and to present the British consul there with a strongly worded petition to the Queen, appealing for protection and for such action as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs." The petition was presented to the consul on the balcony of the consulate, the multitude signifying assent by raising their hands. As the law of the republic prohibits political gatherings, there were no speeches.

The Boer newspapers have been publishing vicious articles on the subject. The *Rand Post*, organ of the Boers, in discussing the prospect of war between the Transvaal and Great Britain, advised that at the first British advance the women and children of Johannesburg be given twenty-four hours to leave, and that the whole place be razed to the ground, adding:

"The perpetrators of these turbulent proceedings (meaning those who protested against Edgar's murder), if caught, should be thrown into the deep shafts of their mines, with the debris of their machinery for costly shrouds. The whole of Johannesburg, with the exception of the Afrikander (Boer) ward, should be converted into a gigantic rubbish-heap, to serve as a mighty tombstone for the shot-down authors of the monstrous deed."

The situation has caused more excitement than has been shown since the Jameson raid, and the most serious complications are expected.

As the Boers have built a number of most powerful forts, and have guns of the latest style, it will be no easy job for Great Britain to overcome the 20,000 deadly rifle-shots, supplied with an unlimited quantity of ammunition, which the Boers are able to put in the field.

* * * * *

ANOTHER complication has been added to the Chinese question. It is asserted at Shanghai, that in spite of the protests of the British and American ministers at Pekin, China has agreed to the demands of France for an extension of the French settlement at Shanghai, which will infringe upon the concessions of Great Britain and the United States there.

In 1863 the American settlement was amalgamated with the British, and efforts have since been made to induce the French to join with the British and Americans. But although the French concession at Shanghai is much smaller in area, population, and trade

than the Anglo-American concession, the French have declined to do so. Consequently, modern Shanghai is divided into three parts: the amalgamated British and American settlements, known as Hong-Keu, and the much smaller French concession. These communities are divided from each other by three creeks, Yang-King-Pang, Soo-Chow Creek, and Defence Creek, which is between the British settlement and China proper. It is claimed that if the French concession is extended it can only be done at the expense of the British and American concessions.

The French have lived apart under their own municipal council, presided over and even dismissed at pleasure by their own council, while the British and Americans have jointly elected a municipal council, consisting of nine members, with an elected chairman at its head.

The Dowager Empress of China, on December 30, issued an edict saying China is "passing through a severe crisis in her history," and urging the viceroys and governors to institute administrative reforms, especially in the training of troops, in agriculture, in manufactures, and in everything likely to conduce to the prosperity of the empire.

* * * * *

IT is to be hoped our sailors will not have to wait twenty-two years, as did the officers and sailors of Admiral Farragut's fleet, for the bounty-money and prize-money due them. Farragut's crews, or their heirs, did not get the $143,544 due them as bounty for the destruction of Confederate war-vessels,

at the capture of New Orleans in 1862, until many of the gallant men who earned it had died of old age, wounds, or disease.

Prize-money and bounty-money are about the same thing, although there is a difference in the manner in which they are earned. Prize-money is awarded to the officers and sailors of warships as a reward for ships and cargoes captured from an enemy. Bounty-money is awarded to crews of warships as a reward for vessels of the enemy destroyed by them in battle.

But the methods of distributing and awarding bounty-money and prize-money are about the same. A captured prize is taken to the nearest port where there is a United States court, and she is "libelled" as a prize.

In other words, a claim is entered formally before the court to have her adjudged a prize. If her owners wish to contest the claim, on the ground that she was illegally seized or that she was not an enemy's vessel, they are allowed to do so.

If the court decides that the vessel libelled is a lawful prize, a decision is also rendered as to what vessels are entitled to share in the prize-money.

All warships within signalling distance of a prize, by flags or lights, when the latter is captured, are entitled to share in the prize-money, as it is taken for granted that they would have behaved as gallantly as the actual capturers if they had had the chance to do so; and their presence also makes resistance on the part of the enemy more hopeless.

After the court decides that a vessel is a lawful prize she is advertised for sale; and the amount realized is distributed to the crew or crews entitled to

it—so many shares for the captain, so many for the lieutenant, and so on down to the lowest in rank.

In the case of an enemy's warships being destroyed, there are very few court formalities, the bounty-money being determined according to the value of the ship or ships sunk, burned, or captured.

The commander of a fleet or squadron receives one-twentieth of the prize-money; the commander of a division of a fleet or squadron receives one-fiftieth; the fleet captain receives one-hundredth; the commander of the vessel making the capture receives one-tenth; or, if his ship makes the capture when acting by itself, three-twentieths.

The remainder of the prize-money is distributed in a similar manner according to the rates of pay of those who are of the ship's crew.

If a prize is equal to, or of superior force to, the ship making the capture, the net proceeds of the sale go to the captors. But if the prize is of inferior force to the vessel which captures it, one-half of the proceeds go to the United States and one-half to the captors. The shares in prize-money awarded to the United States are set apart for the payment of pensions.

Bounties are paid the crews of our warships for each person on board an enemy's war-vessel sunk or destroyed in battle with our ships.

Thus the Spanish ships destroyed at Manila had on board about 2,000 men. At $100 per head, the bounty in this case will amount to $200,000, of which Rear-Admiral Dewey will receive one-twentieth, or $10,000. The remainder will go to the other officers and men of the fleet.

The seven Spanish ships destroyed by Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet carried 2,462 men; so, at $100 per head, the American officers and men will receive $246,000. Admiral Sampson's share will be $13,210, and the balance, $232,790, will be distributed among his officers and men.

During the Civil War, the largest share of prize-money fell to Lieutenant Budd. He was a volunteer officer, in command of the steamer *Magnolia*, and captured the steamer *Memphis* while on his way from New York to join Farragut's squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. The net prize-money was $510,914. The *Magnolia* also captured the steamer *Matagorda*, in which case the prize-money reached the sum of $353,568.

Lieutenant Budd's share from the *Memphis* was $38,318, and from the *Matagorda* $26,517—a total of $64,835.

One of the richest prizes ever captured was the Spanish treasure-ship *Hermione*, captured in 1762 by the British warship *Favourite*, Captain Pownal. The latter's share of the prize-money was $325,000, his three lieutenants each got $65,000, and $320,000 was distributed among the flag officers of the British Mediterranean fleet, including the admiral, though they were many miles away from the scene of the capture. But they were regarded as being in charge of affairs.

* * * * *

LORD CURZON, of Kedleston, the new viceroy of India, and his wife, who is an American, arrived at Bombay with their children on December 29. They were welcomed with much enthusiasm.

The Stars and Stripes was prominent in the display of flags.

A cabinet crisis is anticipated in Austria, where Count Goluchowski threatens to resign the office of foreign minister, and there are rumors of another cabinet crisis in Germany, owing to misunderstandings between Emperor William and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe.

The latest news from Samoa is disquieting. The rivalry between Mataafa and Tamasese, in the selection of a successor of the late King Malietoa, is at the bottom of the trouble. British and German warships are awaiting developments at Apia.

Japan has a deficit of 37,500,000 yen for the coming year, though that country has just made an allowance to the Emperor of 20,000,000 yen—about $10,000,000 in American gold—for his household and public expenses. Further taxation is anticipated, and there is much opposition to it.

The Anglo-American-Canadian High Commission at Washington will, it is believed, provide for limited reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

Trouble has arisen between France and Siam, a French agent having been fired on at Kautao, within the neutral zone, by Siamese troops, and the Siamese governor having twice entered a French mission with soldiers, without asking for the necessary permit from the French legation. The French papers suggest that united action be taken by France and Great Britain in order to bring this situation to an end.

Annoyed Father:—"Late to breakfast again! I'm going to have Solomon's proverb about the ant and the sluggard framed and hung up at the foot of your bed."

Educated Son:—"Indeed, sir, I think if that presuming fossil had had a transparent insight into his multitudinous shortcomings and glaring discrepancies he would have been more wary in transmitting his savage advice to a cultivated posterity like us."—*Life.*

Mrs. O'Rourke:—"They say the McFaddens is puttin' on piles of airs lately."

Mrs. Nolan:—"Yis, they are gittin' into high society. Their boy Mike has been hired by wan of them golfers for a caddy."—*Chicago News.*

"I've called to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory; why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—*Household Words.*

The Sweet Young Thing:—"But why should not women enter politics?"

The Savage Bachelor:—"Too many bosses there now."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"My husband," said Mrs. Jimson, "is always complaining that I can't cook as well as his mother did. Does your husband annoy you in that way?"

"Not at all," replied Mrs. Spiffins. "My husband is able to hire a woman to do the cooking at our house."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No. 3. JANUARY 19, 1899 Whole No. 115

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With the Editor

THE readers of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD are indebted to Mr. Paulding Farnham, the designer, for the description of the Dewey sword published in this number. This description was written especially for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD by Mr. Farnham, and we feel sure that it will not alone prove interesting, but also of permanent value.

The first portion of Mme. Ragozin's "History of the World" accompanies this number as a loose supplement.

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KING ARTHUR.—(BY PETER FISCHER.)

Current History

The General Situation

THE past week has not witnessed any great change in the situation at Iloilo, where the Filipinos continued to defy the Americans.

The Treaty of Peace with Spain has been under discussion in the United States Senate.

The United States Navy Department now has charge of the Sword of Honor voted to Rear-Admiral Dewey by Congress in June last.

United States Consul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, advises American merchants to endeavor to obtain a portion of Chinese trade.

China, it now appears, rejected the demands of France for an extension of the French territory there at the expense of the territory owned by the United States and Great Britain.

France continues to face internal and external troubles, and the end is not yet in sight.

The whole of Europe, for that matter, is uneasy, as will be seen in the news columns.

Russia, while preparing for the Czar's Peace Congress, continues arming feverishly, and is pushing

troops to the Far East as fast as they can be transported.

The army beef scandal is still under investigation, and is likely to be so for some time to come.

* * * * *

THE situation at Iloilo during the week just past remained unchanged. The United States troops on board the transports at Iloilo were not landed, and the rebels continue their preparations to resist our forces, going so far as to barricade the streets and saturate a large number of buildings with kerosene, preparatory to setting fire to them should our troops attain a foothold ashore.

The foreign residents of Iloilo took refuge on board the British cruiser *Bonaventure*, in anticipation of a bombardment by our warships.

The American forces, however, awaited orders from Washington, President McKinley desiring to use every effort to avert bloodshed.

Following the publication of President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, promising to treat them with justice and humanity, Aguinaldo, the rebel chief, it was announced from Manila on January 7, issued a proclamation protesting against Major-General Otis signing himself Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

He also declared that he had witnesses to prove that the American forces recognized the Filipinos as belligerents (that is, as a people engaged in lawful warfare), not only by acts, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations."

Semi-official despatches of October last directly contradict this last statement of Aguinaldo's. It was then announced from Manila that Rear-Admiral Dewey had seized several of the insurgent craft which appeared in Manila Bay, our commander taking the ground that they were flying the flag of a nation not recognized, and were therefore vessels liable to seizure and to be treated as pirates engaged in hostile acts (see GREAT ROUND WORLD, vol. 2, p. 1333).

Aguinaldo also called upon his followers to work together with energy, and urged them never to return from the "glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced."

General Otis attached no importance to the rebel proclamation. He said he felt confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos was not expressed in it.

The statement of General Otis was borne out by despatches from Washington on January 8, which announced that the natives of the Visayas group and of the island of Mindanao had petitioned the American Government for annexation to the United States. The petition was signed by prominent natives of Visayas and Mindanao, who are familiar with American institutions or who are confident that the promises made by President McKinley will be carried out. This petition was officially presented to Admiral Dewey early in December, and was forwarded to Washington.

Further instructions were sent to General Otis on January 8, urging him to continue his efforts to induce the Filipinos to peaceably accept the rule of the United States.

In view of the possibility of hostilities, several more regiments of troops were ordered to Manila, and four more vessels—the gunboats *Princeton*, *Yorktown*, and *Machias*, and the supply-ship *Solace*—received instructions to prepare to proceed to the Far East by way of the Suez Canal. The *Bennington* is now on her way to Manila by way of the Pacific, and the *Helena* and *Castine* are steaming East *via* the Suez Canal.

On January 9 a second proclamation by Aguinaldo, believed to be the original of the first, the theory being that the latter was revised, was posted in Manila and torn down by order of General Otis. In it Aguinaldo threatened to drive the Americans from the islands, called on the Deity to witness that their blood will be on their own heads if it is shed, and detailed at greater length the promises he alleges were made by the Americans as to the part to be taken by the Filipinos in the war against Spain.

An important conference, at the instance of Aguinaldo, was held at Manila during the evening of January 9, between commissioners representing the Filipinos and three American commissioners—General Hughes, Colonel Smith, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crowder. The object of the conference was to arrive at a mutual understanding of the situation.

Incidentally it has become known that Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo at Washington, succeeded in obtaining, through some "leak," important information regarding the instructions sent by our Government to General Otis, and the same night cabled a synopsis of these instructions to the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong, which forwarded them to Aguinaldo. It is believed this action of Agoncillo accounts to a

great extent for the defiant attitude of the Filipinos at Iloilo, as it made them aware that the Americans were to adopt conciliatory methods in dealing with them.

Agoncillo, it was added, has been notified that if he sends any further information of that nature out of the United States, he will be requested to leave the country and may be imprisoned, as a state of war technically continues to exist until the Treaty of Peace is ratified.

In addition, Agoncillo will not be recognized as the representative of any government in the Philippines, and his request for an audience with President McKinley will not be considered.

* * * * *

THE Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States, signed at Paris on December 10, was presented to the Senate at Washington at its opening session on January 4. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On the following day Senator Hoar (Republican), of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution requesting the President, "if in his judgment not incompatible with public interests," to communicate to the Senate all instructions given by him to the Peace Commissioners and all correspondence relating to the treaty. The resolution went over and was brought up on January 6, when it was adopted by the Senate over the protest of Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and one of the Peace Commissioners, after a warm discussion behind closed doors.

When the doors were opened, Senator Caffery (Democrat), of Louisiana, made a long speech against expansion.

During the course of his remarks he said this Government could not annex the recently acquired territory to the United States; that Congress had power to govern any acquired territory only with the ultimate purpose of erecting it into States; that people of such territory cannot be held despotically by the United States; that it would be unwise and dangerous to incorporate into the United States, as citizens, people who differ widely in their habits, customs, and religion from the people of this country; and that even if we had the right to incorporate these distant islands, inhabited by a strange people, freedom could not exist in the sub-tropics.

January 9, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, made a powerful speech against expansion; he spoke for two hours, and brought to bear many forcible arguments. Much of his speech was on the relation of the Constitution to the question. He said: "Our fathers, who framed the Constitution, were the wisest builders of states the world had ever seen. They had studied ancient history and had learned that, while there is little else that a democracy cannot accomplish, it cannot rule over vassal states, or subject peoples, without bringing the elements of death into its own constitution."

Our fathers learned two lessons from the history of Greece—the danger of disunion and domestic strife, and an indulgence in the greed and lust of empires; and he hoped we might avoid the latter danger as we have averted the former. In this connection he quoted

Professor Creasy as saying, in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World": "There has never been a republic yet in history that acquired dominion over another nation that did not rule it selfishly and oppressively. There is no single exception to this rule either in ancient or modern times."

He believed this country to be a sovereign nation, and believed Congress possessed all the powers necessary to accomplish the great objects the framers of the Constitution intended should be accomplished. He affirmed that every constitutional power is limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared in the Constitution itself: "In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." Later in his speech, Mr. Hoar added:

"The sovereignty which can be exercised by the nation as a unit is only that which is necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the Constitution, and must be either expressly granted therein or necessary or convenient, in the judgment of Congress, to accomplish the purposes expressly declared therein.

"All other sovereignty is reserved to the States or to the people. The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere expressly granted. The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere implied as necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes declared by the Constitution. It is clearly shown to be one that ought not to be exercised by anybody—one

that the framers of the Constitution thought ought not to be exercised by anybody:

"1. Because it is immoral and wicked in itself.

"2. Because it is expressly denied in the Declaration of Independence.

"3. It is affirmed that it is immoral and unfit to be exercised by anybody—in numerous instances by contemporary State constitutions and the contemporary writers and authorities on public law, who expressed the opinion of the American people in that generation who adopted the Constitution as well as of the men who framed it.

"The power to hold property is implied, whether that property be land or chattels. It exists because:

"1. It is essential to the accomplishment of the purposes of the Constitution. That is undoubtedly as true of the right to acquire and hold property in land as other property.

"2. The power also is clearly affirmed by the letter of the Constitution where it declares, Article IV., Section 3:

"'The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.'

"This power to dispose of the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, and the power implied from that provision, to acquire and hold territory or other property, like other constitutional powers, is a power to be exercised only for

constitutional purposes. And, Mr. President, you are not now proposing to acquire or own property in the Philippines with dominion as a necessary incident; you are not to own a foot of land there. You propose, now, to acquire dominion and legislative power, and nothing else. Where in the Constitution is the grant of power to exercise sovereignty where you have no property?"

In referring to the President's obligation, he said: "A year ago last December the President of the United States sent a message to Congress. In that message he said: 'I speak not of forcible annexation, because that is not to be thought of, and under our code of morality that would be criminal aggression.'

"President McKinley, when he spoke, was not thinking even of honor or of power, inspiring and alluring as are honor and power. He placed himself and placed the American people on the stern, enduring, and perpetual rock of righteousness: that forcible annexation is not to be thought of, under our code of morality; that would be criminal aggression. Who shall haul him down? Who shall haul down the code? Who shall haul down the President?"

Referring to the Declaration of Independence, he argued that we were ourselves doing just what we so condemned in the British Government at the time of the Revolution. He declared emphatically that expansion is in violation of the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence; he called attention to and emphasized the effect upon labor and the additional cost to our Government. "Have you reflected that a permanent increase of our expenditures of $150,000,000 a year—which we cannot avoid and from

which we cannot withdraw—is precisely the same thing as adding to our national debt $5,000,000,000, capitalized at three per cent, which is more than the Government is now paying; and that a permanent increase in our expenditures of $300,000,000 a year is the same as increasing our national debt $10,000,000,000, capitalized at three per cent?" He wound up his speech by expressing in clear, forcible tones his belief that this cloud on the political horizon would pass away as had disappeared the storms which have threatened this country at previous periods of its existence.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, to whom Senator Hoar had addressed a large portion of his speech, answered briefly. In the course of his speech he referred to the past history of this country and Senator Hoar's contention in reference to the Constitution; he said: "I want to say, Mr. President, that an application of the doctrines of the Senator from Massachusetts would have prevented our expansion westward across this continent to the Pacific coast. We found here this continent in the hands of Indians, who did not want us here, and did not want to be placed under our Government. Notwithstanding that condition, we established our Government here, and now at least we have brought many of the Indians to a state of civilization and citizenship. 'You violated your Declaration of Independence,' says the Indian, 'when you legislated for me.' But who, Mr. President, would turn back the hands of time to meet the requirements of the doctrines of the Senator from Massachusetts?

"It is the spirit of the Declaration of Independence

that gives it life. It is perfectly well assured that no attempt will ever be made to legislate for the people of this country or of our acquired territory in contravention of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. I am one of those who believe, Mr. President, that we shall not ring the doom of this country when we shall place over the inhabitants of our acquired territory legislation which will confer upon them the blessings of peace, happiness, and prosperity."

He also said: "We propose to proclaim liberty and justice and human rights in the Philippines or wherever else the flag of this country shall be planted. Who will haul these principles down? No, Mr. President, this entire argument of the Senator from Massachusetts is a spectre, conjured up by him in support of his position. I cannot be accused of not loving justice and purity and unselfishness as devoutly as the Senator from Massachusetts loves them. I shall meet the responsibilities that are to arise in connection with this great question in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, and could never be persuaded to do otherwise."

Postmaster-General Smith, in addressing the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, referring to various arguments against expansion, said: "Nothing could be more illogical than to say that our flag should not remain over the Philippines, because their people are unfit to come under American control, and then to say that we ought not to take control of them, because they are entitled to self-government. How can they be unfit for American rule, and yet rule themselves?

If American rule remains, they will have practically self-government."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized Senator Davis, as chairman, on January 11, to report the Peace Treaty favorably and without amendment.

* * * * *

IT is not generally known that our Peace Commissioners at Paris, in insisting upon the Sulu Archipelago being included in the Philippine Islands, also provided for the annexation to the United States of his Highness the Sultan of Sulu, a great number of Sultanas, and over one hundred thousand Mohammedans, this being the first time that this religion has been brought under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The Sulu Archipelago is to the south of the Philippine Islands proper, and between them and Borneo, which was at one time under the jurisdiction of our Sultan, to whom parts of Mindanao and Talaman still render allegiance. The Spaniards waged war against the Sultans of the Sulus for nearly three hundred years, but it was not until 1887 that a Sultan of Sulu acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain, and no Spanish military post was established in the Archipelago until 1880.

In 1887 the island of Sulu was partly conquered by General Arolas, until recently the unpopular commander of the Spanish garrison at Havana. But Spain has never been able to levy tribute from the Sulus, and the Sultan enjoys an annual pension of about $2,400. He resides at Maybun, in the island

of Sulu, the largest of the Archipelago, which includes about one hundred and fifty islands, eighty or ninety of which are uninhabited.

Mr. John Foreman, an English traveller who recently visited the Sulus, describes the Sultan as being dressed in very tight silk trousers, fastened partly at the sides with showy gold or silver buttons; a short, Eton-cut, olive-green jacket, with a great number of silver buttons; white socks, ornamented slippers, a red sash around his waist, a kind of turban on his head, and a kris or curved Malay dagger at his side. He was surrounded by his Sultanas, cushions covered with rich silk were provided for seats, and servants in fantastic costumes were constantly in attendance serving refreshments.

The Sultanate of the Sulus is an hereditary monarchy under the Salic law, which excludes women from the throne. The Sultan is a Mohammedan, and acknowledges the supreme religious authority of the Sultan of Turkey. This involves his making pilgrimages to Mecca, during which one of the ministers acts as regent. The ministers include Ministers of War and Justice and the Master of Ceremonies. There is also a Council of Elders under the Sultan.

Slavery is one of the fixed institutions of the Sulu Archipelago, and is perpetuated by birth; insolvent debtors and prisoners seized in piratical expeditions are sold in slavery.

The highest religious office is that of Cherif, a hereditary post.

The fanaticism of the Mohammedans of the Sulus is exemplified by a sect known as Juramontados, or Sworn Mohammedans, whose belief is that an oath

taken to die while killing a Christian, if the latter is killed, will bring them eternal happiness in the presence of the Great Prophet.

The inhabitants of the Sulus follow the Mohammedan customs in matter of dress, their favorite colors, especially among the women, being scarlet and green. The women wear a baggy double undergarment and a tight-fitting bodice and sleeves, showing the contour of the figure. On their heads they place a narrow cloth sack, open at the sides and reaching nearly to the feet. They are fond of jewelry, and wear many finger-rings of sea-shell and metal, as well as large ear-rings. They arrange their hair in a coil on the top of the head.

The men dress in equally bright colors, their clothing consisting of close-fitting trousers and waistcoat, both plentifully decorated with buttons, and a short jacket, reaching to the hips. For headdress they wear turbans.

For about two hundred and fifty years the Mohammedans of the Sulus and Mindanao were pirates and terrorized the whole Philippine group. They skilfully navigated their war junks, though these were never over seven tons in size, and were able to make long voyages.

* * * * *

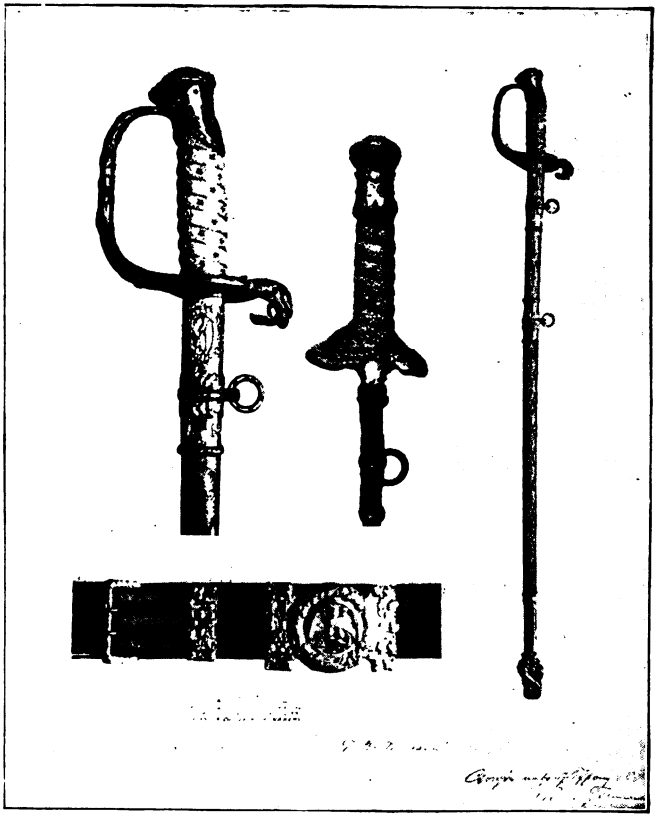
THE United States Navy Department now has in its possession the sword of honor voted to Rear-Admiral Dewey, last June, by a joint resolution of Congress. With the exception of the steel blade and the body metal of the scabbard, the sword is entirely

of 22-karat gold, though made so as to be a practical weapon in case of necessity.

On the pommel are engraved the name of the cruiser *Olympia*, Admiral Dewey's flagship, and the zodiacal sign of December, the month of Admiral Dewey's birth. Surrounding the name *Olympia* and the sign representing December is a closely woven wreath of oak leaves. Continuing down the metal-work is a gold collar, on the front of which are the arms of the United States, with the shield in plain gold. Below them are the arms of Vermont, the native State of the Admiral, in colored enamel, with the motto "Freedom and Unity." Stars decorate the plain part of the collar, and this part of the hilt terminates in a narrow band of oak leaves. The grip of the sword is covered with fine shark-skin bound with gold wire and inlaid with gold stars.

The guard is composed of an eagle terminating in a claw grasping the top, the outspread wings forming the guard itself. The eagle holds a laurel wreath in its beak, which serves as a protection, covering the point of the beak, and at the same time preserves the proper outlines of the guard.

The scabbard is of thin steel, damaskeened in gold, with sprays of the delicate Ros Marinus arranged in a series of wreaths, with a star in the centre of each. Sprays of oak leaves and acorns secure the rings and trappings of the scabbard. Above these, on the front of the scabbard, is a raised monogram, entwining the letters "G. D.," surrounded by interlaced sprays of the Ros Marinus. In the plain band beneath are the letters "U. S. N." Both monogram and decorations, as well as the "U. S. N.," are set with diamonds



THE DEWEY SWORD.

The gift of the Nation to Rear-Admiral Dewey, U. S. N.. in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

selected for their purity and brilliancy (there are one hundred and fifty-three in all). The point of the scabbard is decorated with a pair of dolphins supporting tridents.

The sword-blade is damaskeened in gold, with the inscription:

The Gift of the Nation to
REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.,
In Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay,
May 1, 1898.

A procession of Phœnician galleys, representing the first war craft of the navies of the world, also ornament this side of the blade. On the other side is a flight of the sea-eagles of victory, bearing festoons of laurel to the four quarters of the earth.

The mountings of the belt are all of 22-karat gold, ornamented with oak leaves and acorns, and consist of the regulation buckles, etc. The bullion tassel and embroidered belting, however, have been especially made, and are much superior to those usually employed.

The sword-box is of white oak lined with blue velvet. In the centre of the cover there is a gold shield surmounted by an eagle, and inscribed with a single star and the words:

"Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N."

The steel blade of the sword is from the government arsenal at Springfield.

Mr. Paulding Farnham, Secretary of the Tiffany Company and the designer of the sword, in describing

the origin of his design, said as follows: "One very interesting point in reference to matters of this kind is the method of beginning a design; not one in a hundred persons appreciates that for many weeks, oftentimes months, a pencil is not put to paper; the scheme is first thought out and different parts adjusted to suit the purpose. The mass of the material is historical, and the object of a successful design is to maintain simplicity in all things. For two months I was resolving in my mind the detail of the design, and the story I proposed that it should tell finally, before I put a pencil to paper; then it took me two weeks to complete the design itself.

"It must be borne in mind that a designer, to be successful, must be practical; rarely if ever do we find a sculptor or painter who can execute a design in the different kinds of metal, or follow it through all the known processes of manipulation, hammering, chasing, inlaying, diamond-setting, and enamelling; consequently we often find very ordinary results from experienced sources, as, when a design is made for production in metal or other material, it must be given into the hands of artisans for completion. The touch of the original man is thus often lost completely. My experience has been such, fortunately, that I was able to follow or, if necessary, do every detail of the work myself.

"It took three months' constant work of from two to ten men in the different departments to complete the sword. Twenty-two karat gold, as stated, was the metal used; it is almost pure, and consequently very soft. After each part was completed it was necessary to handle it very carefully, not only while put-

ting together, but after the whole was adjusted, as on the plain parts of the sword it would be impossible to eliminate a single scratch without showing that that part had been defaced. In making this sword each little section was wrought by hand from rolled metal; this is rarely done. Working on a piece of shark-skin as in the grip, and inlaying the stars, was a piece of work that a layman can hardly appreciate. Shark-skin is the toughest material we have to deal with; it rarely maintains its shape unless forced very carefully over forms which are strong enough to hold it in position; and it is so hard that only the most carefully tempered file or knife will cut it.

"Enamelling, as in the shield of Vermont, is a well-known process, but still must be done with great care; the painting of the detail of the picture describing the rural scene, field, tree, cow, sheaf of wheat, and the Blue Mountains in the design, were executed as carefully as in a miniature painting.

"The guard of the sword is composed of a sea-eagle treated conventionally, in flight, as already described, and terminates at the top in a single claw clasping the pommel of the sword, indicating control and confidence. The eagle symbolizes the message of peace, bearing as it does the laurel wreath in its beak.

"The oak-leaf used throughout the decoration of the sword is indicative of the rank of admiral.

"The scabbard is made of steel, and made by hand especially for this sword; the joining of the steel at one side, instead of being straight as in ordinary case, is in castellated outline.

"The damaskeening on the steel is an art little

known in this country; the effect is produced by roughening the surface of the steel and overlaying the gold, which adheres to the roughened surface. Damaskeening is not inlaying as generally supposed. For instance, if the gold had been inlaid in the blade, it would have necessitated the carving or etching out of the surface of the steel of the blade to receive the gold, which would have weakened and changed the condition of the tempered blade, so that in making the final test, in which the blade was bent so as to make the point almost touch the hilt, not only would there have been the risk of snapping it, but also of ripping out the gold—the nature of the tempered steel and the gold forced in as in inlaying being so different that they would not have bent alike.

"Even the stars in the wreaths of the scabbard are symbolic, each star being turned one point further than its predecessor, thus creating in the combination a revolving star, to symbolize the progress of empire.

"The metal on the belt, trappings, buckles, rings, etc., is of the same 22-karat gold, all made by hand and of beaten-out metal; the cloth of the belt is the regulation navy blue embroidered in gold bullion, with the three stripes each a quarter of an inch wide, as required in the regulation belts.

"At the point of the scabbard are two dolphins struggling for supremacy as represented; between the two is the trident of Neptune.

"All decorations on the blade are conventional; the description is in very simple letters, and the rest of the blade is ornamented with a procession of Phœnician galleys, representing the first war-craft used in the world.

"The rings of the scabbard that sustain the sword from the trappings are decorated with stars and stripes, thus combining the ring, the symbol of eternity, with the stars and stripes, as indicating that they shall maintain their supremacy forever.

"Great care was observed in selecting the diamonds for the monogram 'G. D.,' and also the letters 'U. S. N.,' as well as the blossoms of the Ros Marinus which surround the monogram; they are all of the first water."

* * * * *

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL GOODNOW, of Shanghai, has written to a correspondent in New York, strongly recommending an American-Chinese Exposition at Shanghai, through which city practically all the foreign trade for the middle and north of China passes. An exposition there would reach the valuable trade of the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley.

Mr. Goodnow adds that the customs reports show that the imports from the United States have increased at the expense of the imports from other nations, and he points out that we are nearer the Chinese market, that our freight charges are less, and that the feeling of the Chinese is more friendly toward Americans than toward the people of any other nation.

Therefore, the Consul-General continued, this is the time to push the Chinese trade. If the United States does not capture the trade in China, which is now rapidly developing, it will be lost to us for many years to come. To secure this trade he advises the establishment of a permanent exposition, to be located

in the American settlement of Shanghai and in connection with the consulate-general.

Mr. Goodnow also emphasizes the advice already given in these pages, that Americans must acquaint themselves with Chinese methods of doing business, and with the superstitions and prejudices of the Chinese, as well as with their trade and financial methods. The color of labels and the form in which goods are put up, as previously pointed out in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, and many other seemingly immaterial matters, have a decided effect upon business in the Far East.

For instance, in cotton goods, the Chinese trade demands special widths which, Mr. Goodnow says, the American manufacturers do not take the trouble to supply; whereas the German and British firms, by paying attention to this demand, control a large and important market.

American bicycles, phonographs, and cameras are being rapidly introduced in many parts of China.

* * * * *

REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, who has been visiting China in behalf of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, recently addressed the Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong. He declared that there was no security for trade in China, owing to the weakness of the Chinese Government, and that it was the business of Great Britain to assist in establishing such security. Continuing, Lord Beresford claimed that the "open door" was the best basis for the integrity of China, and he advocated an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan, to maintain

the "open door." He pointed out that the whole Chinese system of administration, including the army and police, required reform.

He made this statement after having inspected the army, fleets, arsenals, dock-yards, forts, and schools of China, all of which he found to be in a deplorable condition.

Widespread disturbances, he also said, were threatened in the immediate future; the country was not overtaxed, but it was badly taxed.

Referring to Russia, Lord Beresford said the Russians were ignoring the Chinese customs, and he claimed the Russian railroads were merely military roads and were not designed to develop trade.

* * * * *

INVESTIGATION shows that there was no truth in the statement at Shanghai, referred to in the last issue of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, that the Chinese Government, in spite of the protests of the United States and British ministers at Pekin, had agreed to the demands of France for an extension of the French settlement at Shanghai, at the expense of the concessions there to the United States and Great Britain.

A despatch from Pekin on January 6 said the United States minister there, Mr. Edwin H. Conger, had on the previous day followed the example of the British minister and entered a vigorous protest against the extension of the French or any other Power's exclusive concession at Shanghai. But Mr. Conger urged the extension of all the existing settlements at Shanghai on an international basis.

A despatch from Washington the same day, Janu-

ary 6, said Mr. Conger had notified the State Department that the Chinese Government had refused to accede to the French demand for an extension of French jurisdiction at Shanghai. It was also said that the action taken by the United States and British ministers would be repeated by both governments if an effort is made by any other Power to extend its sphere of influence in China and endeavor to place additional territory under its jurisdiction, with the view of obtaining special advantages for its own trade.

The trade of the United States with China is increasing, while that of Great Britain is decreasing. But it is in the interest of the British Government to preserve the integrity of China and to require that British goods be admitted on the same footing as the merchandise of other Powers. The United States has assumed exactly the same attitude as Great Britain.

The London *Times*, on January 9, commenting upon the action of the Chinese Government in this matter, said:

"The announcement by the United States minister to China of a satisfactory issue of the Shanghai question is doubly welcome, for it assures us that we have secured a point of considerable importance to our commercial and other interests in Shanghai, and that we have secured it by the co-operation of a Power whose friendship we especially prize. Other nations in Europe and Asia will not be slow to appreciate the meaning of our success; and we may hope that the other Powers interested will exert pressure at Pekin to get an immediate extension of the general settlement at Shanghai."

* * * * *

THERE has been no cessation recently of the alarming reports from France, and the situation there is more grave.

Everything appears to hinge on the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case, and there is trouble in that court.

On January 8 it was announced that Judge Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of the civil section of that body, had resigned office in a curt letter to the Minister of Justice.

Later it became clear that the court was divided into Dreyfusites and Anti-Dreyfusites, and M. de Beaurepaire brought charges against Judge Leow, president of the court, and others differing from him in the affair, alleging that they were influenced in favor of Dreyfus.

The next step of M. de Beaurepaire was to bid openly for the leadership of the Anti-Dreyfusites. He was formerly a soldier, and is said to be a very ambitious man, even aspiring to the Presidency of the Republic.

One of his utterances was:

"In speaking of the Criminal Chamber I speak of only a few of its members. The others are entitled to all respect. I suffered perhaps more than many of my colleagues, because I am a Chauvinist.* I was once a soldier, and in seeing judges of my court maltreat the army in favor of a traitor I felt stabbed to the heart."

* Chauvinist: One who has exaggerated sentiments of patriotism, and is excessively warlike or quarrelsome. Chauvin was a character in a comedy popular at the time of the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815,—a bragging veteran of Napoleon's army, who vowed to take revenge for the battle of Waterloo.

In the mean while, the Napoleonists, or Imperialists, and the Orleanists, or Royalists, are continuing their intrigues, both parties believing their long-awaited hour is approaching.

Great Britain continues to take advantage of the situation, and is forcing France to come to an understanding on the Madagascar and Newfoundland fisheries questions, as well as in the case of certain African disputes.

In Madagascar, France, it appears, has been practically placing a prohibition upon British trade, and in Newfoundland have been revived the old fisheries disputes, as to the rights of French fishermen and others to can lobsters ashore and obtain exclusively, at Sandy Point, St. George's Bay, N. F., the bait needed for the Banks fishery.

France, it is believed, is willing to renounce nearly all her rights in Newfoundland waters in return for liberal concessions in Africa, while the British are inclined to offer a compensation in cash.

France, it is asserted, has only 600 fishermen engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, where she formerly had 6,000.

The irritating feature of the Madagascar protests of Great Britain is that they covered eleven months without evoking a single answer from the French Government.

France, it is pointed out, after securing British neutrality in Madagascar by promising that the French protectorate would guarantee British rights, allowed the French agent there to forbid native traders to deal with foreigners, increased the duties on British goods to an absolutely prohibitive extent,

issued official illustrations of French trade-marks, and urged the natives not to buy goods bearing others, and forbade coastwise traffic to all foreign vessels.

France, however, is giving way somewhat already on the Madagascar question. As shown by official correspondence just published, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on December 29, notified the Marquis of Salisbury that the decree restricting the coasting trade of Madagascar to French vessels had been revoked, "as the French vessels were not numerous enough or of sufficient tonnage to carry on the trade."

There is a bright spot, however, on the political horizon of France. It is the fact that Frenchmen are beginning to tend more toward justice and truth than they have done, and they are beginning to look with suspicion upon the ring of generals and politicians who have revealed the rottenness of the military and judicial systems of France. But small depositors are withdrawing their savings from the banks, the withdrawals already footing up 17,000,000 francs, and the Bank of France is understood to be preparing for the emergencies of war.

* * * * *

FRANCE is not the only uneasy country in Europe. Germany is said to be contemplating a radical change of policy, and to be anxiously looking for a substitute for the Triple Alliance, which binds Germany, Austria, and Italy to act together under certain circumstances. Those who are of this opinion point out that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be followed by a civil war and the re-establishment of the kingdom of Hungary, and that, therefore, an alliance between Germany, Russia, and

Italy should be arranged; this was the policy advocated by the late Prince Bismarck.

On the other hand, Russia is regarded as a natural protector of all the non-Russian Slav races of Eastern Europe—Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, Croatians, and others—and she attaches much importance to the Slav movement in Austria-Hungary. In fact, it is believed to be encouraged almost openly by the Russian Government. The programme aims at the formation of a state including all the Croatian provinces of the Empire—Dalmatia, Istria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina—and the crowning of the Austrian Emperor at Agram, now the capital of Croatia and Slavonia, as Francis Joseph I., king of Croatia. The Emperor is said to be favorable to this solution of the question.

Great Britain, in addition to her trouble with France and Russia in different parts of the world, has been attracted by Russian activity in Persia to keep a sharp lookout on that country. Russia, it appears, has demanded of the Shah a concession to build a railroad across Persia, from the Russian frontier to the Indian Ocean, which would only be the first step toward the annexation of Persia. If the Shah refuses, Russia may seek a pretext to declare war against Persia, which might set the whole East in flames. Great Britain would be bound to interfere, but her policy, it seems, is to enter into a compact with Russia for the partition of Persia as an offset to the Russian demands. In any case, if Russia persists in her demands, the days of Persia as an independent country are numbered.

* * * * *

THE British Foreign Office, on January 6, published the correspondence exchanged with the Government of Russia, "Respecting the proposal of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to a conference on armaments."

This conference is the so-called Peace Congress, called by the Czar, and which is to assemble shortly.

After giving the text of the Czar's proposal and its courteous acknowledgment in London, it is shown that the Marquis of Salisbury replied, instructing the British ambassador at St. Petersburg to assure the Russian Government of the cordial sympathy of the Government of Great Britain with the objects and intentions of the Czar. The British Premier pointed out that this sympathy was not confined to the Government, but was equally shared by public opinion in Great Britain, as shown by the very numerous resolutions passed by public meetings and societies in Great Britain. Lord Salisbury then said:

"The statements which constitute the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true, that while the desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while, in fact, serious and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object by the Great Powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force and to add to the already vast expenditure on appliances of war. The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness, and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted without doubt as a serious

deterrent from war; but the burdens imposed by this process on the population affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent, menacing both internal and external tranquillity."

The British Premier then instructs the ambassador of Great Britain at St. Petersburg to assure the Russian Government that her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate in the work of peace, and adds:

"Her Majesty's Government hopes that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special points to which the attention of the conference will be directed, as a guide to the selection of the British representative and the assistants by whom he should be accompanied."

The keynote of the British reply is contained in the last paragraph. It intimates that the British Government would like some definite information on the subject of the Czar's proposals, namely, as to their real scope.

In the mean while, Russia, according to a correspondent of the London *Times*, who has been travelling in European Russia for two months, and who telegraphed from Sebastopol on January 8, feverish haste is being shown in the Russian naval dock-yards; the number of men enrolled in the Russian army and navy last year was larger than during any previous year; reinforcements of Russian troops are being sent to the Far East as fast as they can be transported; the Russian garrisons along the Turkish frontier in the Caucasus have been largely increased; and neither the Russian Ministers of War nor Marine, during their recent long official tours, expressed a wish that the Czar's peace proposal should be successful.

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No. 4. JANUARY 26, 1899 Whole No. 116

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With the Editor

THE Mythological Prize Contest has been won by Miss Harriet W. Bray, Matawan, N. J., and Miss Jane Seymour Klink, of San Francisco, whose answers were sent almost simultaneously. Miss Majorie F. Dana, of New York city, was second, and Miss Grace A. Child, Hartford, Conn., third.

The picture No. 5 was incorrectly named by the greater number of contestants; few errors were made in naming the others.

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The correct list is as follows:
No. 1—Apollo Belvedere (Vatican, Rome).
No. 2—Dionysos (Capitoline Museum, Rome).
No. 3—Hermes (bronze, Naples).
No. 4—Ares (Glyptothek, Munich).
No. 5—Thucydides (double marble bust, Naples).

The second part of Madam Ragozin's History of the World we shall publish next week. The complete book will not be issued as promptly as announced, as there has been some necessary delay in perfecting certain illustrations and the map. It will, however, be ready for delivery at an early date.

Correspondence

Editor of The Great Round World.

Dear Sir: In your issue of January 12, p. 58, you have fallen into the same error that a number of newspapers have, concerning the matter of "settlements" at Shanghai.

It is quite true that the French have been endeavoring to get an extension of their settlement, but it would not, if accomplished, affect the other two settlements, for the extension would be in another direction. More than that, the British have been working for years to get their settlement extended; and last autumn, when Mr. Fearon, the chairman of the municipal council of the amalgamated settlement, was in Pekin, word was wired down that led every one to believe that the accomplishment was near. So you see that the British are no less grasping than the newspapers credit the French with being.

In point of fact, the newspapers generally have confounded the extension of Shanghai settlements, involving perhaps a half-dozen square miles, which would be paid for, with the "partition of China," as it is called. And I fear when you speak of "another complication," that you have fallen into the same error. The questions are very different.

Having spent six months of each of the past five years in Shanghai, I feel constrained to speak of a subject that I know something about. Yours truly,

EDGAR QUACKENBUSH.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will THE GREAT ROUND WORLD please explain why the inhabitants of the Philippines are called "Filipinos"?

M. J.

It is the Spanish nomenclature derived from the Spanish name of the islands, Islas Filipinas (ēs'-läs fē-lē-pē'-näs), in English Philippine Islands.

MERRIMAC, MASS.

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD:

The pupils of the Centre Grammar School having heard something about the George Junior Republic, would be greatly pleased if you would publish information about this place in your next number.

In THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, March 4, 1897 (Vol. 1, No. 17), there is a full description of the George Junior Republic. EDITOR.



SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Portion of Wall with Fortress. The wall is thirty feet high. (From *China* Great Round World Quarterly.)

Current History

The General Situation

THE Philippine question has assumed a more peaceful aspect, and the Government at Washington is doing everything possible to bring about a settlement of the problem which will be satisfactory to the United States and just to the Filipinos.

The Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States has received some rough handling in the Senate.

Further details of the attitude of the Germans in the Philippine Islands have been published.

The trouble growing out of the rivalry of native chiefs at Samoa, who are desirous of being elected king in place of the late King Malietoa, was causing much anxiety to Chief Justice Chambers, when the latest advices left those islands.

The Army Investigation Commission has turned over several more pages in the beef scandal, and Commissary-General Eagan added an army scandal to the developments.

Great Britain has her eyes turned anxiously toward the northern part of India, for the Ameer of Afghanistan is said to have signed a treaty of alliance with Russia.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

Incidentally, the British are believed to be contemplating the annexation of a rich slice of China, to prevent the Russians from joining hands with the French in that part of the world.

The Dreyfus case is still unsettled, and France continues nursing her internal troubles.

Details have been published from St. Petersburg concerning the points which the Czar wishes discussed at the Peace Conference.

* * * * *

THE outlook in the Philippine Islands, as these words are penned, is more peaceful.

There has been no collision between the American troops and the rebels at Iloilo. Aguinaldo has sent further envoys to this country to present his case to our Government, and President McKinley is sending to Manila a commission, consisting of Prof. J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Ann Arbor University, and Colonel Charles Denby, formerly United States minister to China. At Manila, Rear-Admiral Dewey and General Otis will become members of the commission, of which Professor Schurman will be president, and will endeavor to bring about a settlement of the Philippine question which will be satisfactory to the United States and just to the Filipinos.

Professor Worcester has lived in the Philippine Islands for four years, and is the author of a valuable work describing that part of the world.

This commission, it is understood, will form a permanent, resident, advisory council in the Philippines,

and may be properly termed a "Cabinet on Insular Affairs."

The troops which compose General Miller's expedition to Iloilo are still on board the transports, which are anchored off Guimaras Island, between the islands of Panay and Negros, and within convenient distance of Iloilo. The United States warships forming part of the expedition are still off Iloilo, awaiting developments.

* * * * *

IN the Senate at Washington, on January 12, Senator Frye, of Maine, one of the peace commissioners, and a member of the foreign relations committee, warmly rebuked Senators Hoar, Foraker, and others, for taking advantage of a resolution introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, to discuss the Peace Treaty in open session.

It was contended that the Senators in so doing violated the rules of the Senate, as it was agreed that the treaty was to be discussed in secret.

Senator Frye rebuked particularly his associate from Massachusetts, Senator Hoar, saying that if a Senator so conservative as Mr. Hoar would do these things the Senate might well shrink from the possibilities that might result from a general discussion of the whole subject before crowded galleries.

Senator Hale, of Maine, Mr. Frye's colleague, defended Senator Hoar and the others who had spoken on the Peace Treaty. He declared himself in favor of maintaining the traditions of the Senate and considering the treaty in secret. But, at the same time, he pointed out there was much connected with the

subject that could properly be said before the country.

Speaking for himself, Senator Hale notified the Senate that under no circumstances would he vote for the treaty, as he believed it was wrong in principle and full of disaster to the country. He therefore wanted the people to know just what had been proposed by the administration, and he expressed the opinion that before the treaty was ratified the country would know much more than it did then.

Continuing, Senator Frye severely rebuked Senator Hale, and became quite personal in his remarks, to the embarrassment of all present.

Senator Teller said he believed that an open discussion would only make the people more insistent in their demands that the policy of the administration, which, he claimed, was in this case the American policy, should be carried out.

Senator Gray, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the Peace Commissioners, rebuked those Senators who were clamoring for open sessions. In doing so, he strongly intimated that there were good and sufficient reasons why it would be imprudent to discuss the Peace Treaty with open doors.

The Senator also made a positive statement to the effect that the discussion, as it progressed, would show that the relations of the United States with a certain other Power, growing out of the Peace Treaty, and particularly in connection with the situation in the Philippines, were such that it would be exceedingly hazardous to consider the treaty in open session.

Senator Gray, as readers of THE GREAT ROUND

WORLD are aware, referred in his remarks to the attitude of Germany at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippine Islands.

After adjournment, some of the Senators conferred together and agreed that it was necessary to endeavor to keep the Peace Treaty, and the questions involved in the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill, within the secrecy of executive session. In the case of tho treaty it was claimed that it should be debated in secret in order to checkmate those who are aiding and abetting Aguinaldo and the other Filipinos in their hostile attitude toward the United States.

Senator Hoar, on January 14, introduced a resolution in the Senate providing for turning over the Philippine Islands to the Filipinos. This resolution was not acted upon.

* * * * *

THERE have again been a number of references in the public press to the attitude of the Germans and the British toward the Americans in the Philippine Islands. Letters received at San Francisco, on January 11, from Hong Kong, by several prominent Germans, showed, apparently, that Germany has been actively intriguing against the United States by supporting Aguinaldo and his followers in the Philippine Islands. In fact, it has been asserted that our Government has definite proof on this subject.

The San Francisco advices say the German consul at Hong Kong has held secret conferences with the rebel representatives there, and the letters further assert that Prince Henry of Prussia, when he was at

Hong Kong with his squadron, was active in devising plots against the Government of the United States. He is said to have instructed the German consul at Hong Kong to send word to the German consuls or consular agents at Manila, Iloilo, and Malolos, to assure the rebel leaders of the determination of the German Government to aid the Filipinos to secure all they desired from the Americans, and to encourage them to continue their opposition until success was secured. The aid mentioned, it is alleged, was to consist of money, arms, and ammunition; and all that Germany would ask in return would be a coaling-station in case Aguinaldo obtained possession of the islands. Or, in case peace was made with the Americans on the Filipinos' terms, the rebels were to insist that Germany be given a coaling-station.

Very different from this was the attitude of the British at Manila.

One night the German warship *Irene* entered Manila harbor in which Rear-Admiral Dewey had established a blockade, and refused to recognize the signals made to her by our patrol. But she was stopped by the *McCullagh*, whereupon Admiral Diederichs protested in so hostile a manner to Admiral Dewey, that the latter was compelled to call the German officer's attention to the fact that persistence in his conduct would constitute an act hostile to the United States.

Admiral Diederichs, the story continues, then had a conference with Captain Sir Edward Chichester, the commander of the British flagship *Immortalité*, asking his assistance in defying the American Admiral. But Captain Chichester quietly showed him that he could expect no sympathy from the British, and when

asked as to the British attitude in case of hostilities, referred the German Admiral to Admiral Dewey.

But it is only just to add that the German foreign office and the United States ambassador at Berlin deny that there is any friction at present between the United States and Germany regarding the Philippine Islands or other Pacific possessions.

* * * * *

CAPTAIN CHICHESTER'S opportunity to prove his sincerity came soon afterward. The weary wait before Manila was drawing to a close. Our soldiers and sailors were worn out with ceaseless watching. Fleet after fleet of transports had arrived, until there were 10,000 troops at Camp Dewey longing for the order to advance on Manila. The Spaniards had received Admiral Dewey's ultimatum, demanding a surrender of the city under the penalty of a bombardment in the case of non-compliance. But the presence of the five German warships and two French vessels in the bay prompted the Spaniards to expect interference in their behalf.

Also there were five British warships, with the *Immortalité* as flagship.

Suddenly all was bustle and confusion ashore. Refugees began to crowd out of the city in boats, and everybody knew that the long-expected crisis had arrived. The Spaniards had but a few hours longer to deliberate. The powerful dark-gray-painted ships of America were stripped for active service, fires were alight under every boiler, and all eyes were turned toward the signal-yards of the United States flagship *Olympia*.

Then there was a commotion throughout the fleets; over to the north the warships of Great Britain were seen to be moving away from the warships of the other Powers. At first this was looked upon simply as a change of position; but when the British ships



ADEN, ARABIA.
Coaling Port for Steamers via Suez Canal Route.

swung entirely clear from the neutral fleet and were followed by their transports, it was seen that the movement meant more.

The rest of the story can be better told in the words contained in a letter just received from San Francisco:

"Out over the glistening waters of the bay stretched the line of ships, the *Immortalité* leading. For the

first mile or two of their steaming they might have been going anywhere within the limits of Manila Bay. Then the bridge beat us out, and the brisk messengers gave us the first information with, 'Sir, the English fleet is headed toward Cavite.'

"That meant a lot. Everybody was on his feet in a minute. The Englishmen did not move quickly. It seemed as if they felt the responsibility of the action they were taking, and desired to add to its impressiveness by deliberation of movement. On they came, slowly, silently, and with that stately grace which is only possessed by the modern warship.

"Are they simply coming over to swing by us, or does this mean something more? That was the question which agitated every man on the fleet. Or were they coming to offer some dictation in regard to what Dewey should do with Manila? Suddenly the speed was shut off from all the ships except the *Immortalité*, which steamed on toward the center of our line.

"Our glasses told us that her guard was paraded, her men at close attention. Then her course was changed, and with a quick swing she wheeled toward the stern of the *Olympia*.

"The British ensign at her stern dipped in salute, and from her deck pealed forth the inspiring notes of that song so dear to every American, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then up from her deck flew the halyards bearing the message asking for anchorage. Back went the answer from the *Olympia*, and with the last note of America's national air Dewey's hand gave the signal which ordered his musicians to reply

with the hymn of British pride, 'God Save the Queen.'

"Amid the huzzas of English and American 'tars,' through our lines steamed the ships that had 'hove to' while the *Immortalité* advanced, each proceeding to a position within our line, the transports with their precious freight assigned to berths well up the bay and out of any possible danger. Then to her assigned position went the *Immortalité*, on a line with the *Olympia*.

"No need for questions then. England had made her declaration, and side by side lay the two fleets. The world was notified that the Anglo-Saxon alliance was a reality.

"Nor was a third nation wanting in this declaration for the overthrow of Spain's destructive rule. Following the ships of England came the Charleston's sister cruiser, the *Naniwa*, flying the flag of Japan. She, too, paid full honors to our flag, and steamed to an anchorage within the American line.

"Nor was this action the end of an incident which will live in history. When, on the 13th of August, our line was formed for the advance on Manila, the English flagship, swinging behind us, took up a position at the north which placed her as a barrier between our ships and the cruisers of Germany and France.

"We who were that day before Cavite saw the beginning of that which will grant to generations yet unborn man's honest heritage of liberty and advancement."

Captain Sir Edward Chichester was not forgotten by his Government when the decorations which it is

customary to bestow at the New Year were announced on January 2. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was undoubtedly a reward for the diplomatic skill and sympathy which he displayed in Manila Bay.

* * * * *

THE long-expected trouble at Samoa has occurred, and, apparently, the interference of the Powers will be necessary before it is settled.

In order to understand the matter thoroughly, the following review of the events leading up to the disturbance will be useful:

A semi-official letter received at San Francisco on January 13, from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Samoa, threw further light on the attitude of the Germans there, and, incidentally, on that of the British. The letter said civil war, due to the rivalry of chiefs Mataafa and Tamasese, had been narrowly avoided. Both of these chiefs were candidates for the throne of Samoa, made vacant by the death of King Malietoa, as fully recorded in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD at the time.

The trouble began shortly after the return of Mataafa from Jaluit, where he had been exiled for plotting against Malietoa. Mataafa's people began gathering round him and threatening to drive out the former followers of Malietoa. They declared Mataafa king of Samoa, and, secretly encouraged by the Germans, assumed royal powers and proceeded to deport public officers. The crisis was reached when Mataafa and his chiefs actually discharged Chief Justice Chambers, an American, who was ap-

pointed under the Berlin treaty by the three Powers interested in Samoa—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

The Chief Justice, however, notified Mataafa that he must await the decision of the consular court before he could legally declare himself king. But here another difficulty arose. It was found that the German consul had been playing double with his colleagues, and the British and American officials were naturally indignant, as it was understood there was to be no foreign interference in the royal elections.

Mataafa, however, is friendly to the Germans, and the latter supported him.

The Chief Justice, being final referee in such matters, under the Berlin treaty, commenced his inquiry into the merits of the rival candidates, on December 19, in the presence of a great crowd of natives. The claimants were represented by counsel, and the representative of Tamasese announced that his client retired in favor of Malietoa Tanus, another candidate to the throne.

A plot to murder the Chief Justice, hatched by fanatical followers of Mataafa, was discovered two days later. A number of other whites were also to be put to death. Thereupon the Chief Justice called a meeting of the consuls, and the British and American representatives agreed to hoist their flags over the houses of the threatened people.

To this the German consul demurred, alleging that he must first consult with the captain of the German warship *Bussard.*

A clash was threatened, but it was averted for a

time through the efforts of the captain of the British warship *Porpoise*. He cleared his ship for action, and declared in favor of the English-speaking consuls. The threatened attack of Mataafa's followers was thus temporarily avoided.

The captains of the British and German men-of-war were in court, and when the disturbance was at its height the German captain invited the British captain outside, saying war was certain. But the British commander did not see it in that light, and told the German captain that he would stand by his ship and be ready to make it warm for any one who made trouble.

On December 31, Chief Justice Chambers declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected king, and announced that Tamasese was elected vice-king. Mataafa was declared to be disqualified from being elected king by the treaty of Berlin.

The captains of the British warship and of the German warship met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus, and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled under arms in force at Mulinu and surrounded the municipality. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese succeeded in gathering together 2,000 men, who were fairly armed, but who were supplied with defective ammunition. In spite of the efforts of the British and American consuls, hostilities commenced on January 1.

The forces of Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese are said to have fought bravely, but after five hundred of them had been captured, and being largely outnumbered, the two chiefs became disheartened and

sought refuge on the British cruiser, while their followers sought protection under her guns.

Mataafa's loss was 61 men killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost 12 men wounded and killed.

The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment landed from the British warship, and Chief Justice Chambers went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafa looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations in its vicinity, and pillaged a number of estates in the interior.

Finally, the consuls decided to recognize Mataafa and his chiefs as a provisional government pending the receipt of instructions from the Powers interested.

After this, Dr. Rafael, the president of the municipal council, and the German consul, closed the Supreme Court and declared that all power was vested in them. This caused the American and British consuls to appeal to the captain of the British warship, who landed a force of blue-jackets; and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, again took his seat.

The British and American flags, according to the latest reports, were hoisted over the house of the Chief Justice and over the Court-House; but Mr. Chambers decided to reside on the *Porpoise* until the storm blew over.

The British residents sought refuge at their consulate and the American residents sought safety at their mission.

On January 19, it was announced from Auckland, N. Z., that three British warships and an American warship, from Honolulu, were on their way to Samoa.

THE War Investigation Commission has announced its intention of making a close inquiry into the beef supply of the army. This action is a result of the army beef scandal, which was fully detailed in No. 114 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

At the request of Commissary-General Eagan, a special Board of Survey was appointed to inquire into the destruction of the beef thrown overboard from the transport *Manitoba,* at Montauk, after being brought back from Porto Rico, where General Miles refused to permit it to be issued to the troops.

It will be the duty of this board to determine who was responsible for the beef not being issued to the soldiers, why it was not landed at Porto Rico if it was in good condition when it arrived there, and to establish whether it was treated with chemicals by the packers.

Finally, a third beef investigation is being made by Major-General Miles, who has instructed the Inspector-General of the army to obtain all the information possible about the quality of the beef furnished to the army, and to inquire into the statements that the beef was chemically treated by the packers.

These three investigations are independent of each other, and General Miles has not furnished to the War Investigation Commission the information he sent to the Inspector-General, and the latter has not sent to the Board of Survey the reports furnished to him by General Miles regarding the beef on the *Manitoba.*

The Board of Survey, however, has before it testimony in the shape of reports to the different bureaus, principally from the office of the Commissary-Gen-

eral. But the members of the board admit that it will be difficult to reach a decision without examining General Miles, who assumed the responsibility of not allowing the beef to be taken ashore at Porto Rico. These three investigations are likely to cause lively controversies; but the truth in the matter is pretty certain to come out in the long run.

The War Commission, on January 6, continued its investigation of the army beef scandal. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, of the Commissary-General's office, appeared then before the commission. Replying to the statement that the beef sent to Ponce, island of Porto Rico, appeared to have been preserved by chemicals, Colonel Sharpe asserted that the fresh beef sent to our troops at Porto Rico was of the best quality.

As to the need of money to purchase cattle and other supplies in Porto Rico, the Colonel testified that he had $225,000 when he landed at Ponce, on August 2, the date Major-General Miles cabled to the War Department, at Washington, requesting that commissary and quartermaster's funds be sent to him.

The names of the officers whose reports against the army beef were read by General Miles, when he testified before the committee, were then placed before Colonel Sharpe, and in reply to each name he said:

"He was not in Porto Rico. He was not there."

On the previous day, Col. Henry B. Osgood, commissary of subsistence, said that the rations throughout the war were as good as, if not better than, those usually issued to the regular army. The beef, he added, was particularly good, better than any he had ever eaten at an army post.

Maj. John D. Black, commissary of subsistence

in the office of the commanding general of the army, testified on January 7 that the general character of the commissary supplies was good. He said the transport *Massachusetts* arrived in Porto Rico with troops and fresh meat, but that she grounded, discharged her troops, and proceeded with all the fresh meat to General Brooke's command, farther up the coast. The witness added that, on August 10 the *Manitoba* arrived with 1,755 quarters of beef, which, the Major said, were "preserved by some chemical process." When he was asked to explain his statement, Major Black was compelled to admit that the chemicals referred to were the ammonia used in the refrigerator plant to keep the meat cool, and not in connection with the meat itself.

Of the tinned beef, 84,000 pounds were issued; but the witness tasted it only once and found it fairly good.

Representatives of Swift & Co., of Chicago, were examined by the commission on January 9. They denied that bad beef had been supplied to the army during the war with Spain. Describing the process of killing beef, they said the live animal first passed under the eye of a Government inspector, and after acceptance it was killed and the carcass examined by another inspector. The carcass was then quartered, the beef was placed in refrigerators, and was shipped to the points where it was needed by the Government.

President Swift testified that cattle for export are rigidly examined by Government inspectors, and cannot leave the country without an official tag, bearing the seal of the United States, fastened to the body.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence, Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Eagan, made a startling reply before the War Investigation Commission at Washington, on January 12, to the charges of Major-General Miles, commanding the army, who had denounced the beef supplied to the troops during the war.

General Eagan at times became very excited, and repeatedly called General Miles a liar, said he was not fit to associate with decent people, and should be drummed out of the army.

The Commissary-General was much affected as he read a statement which he had prepared on the subject, and tears came to his eyes as he denounced the allegation that he had supplied chemically prepared meat to sick and wounded soldiers. Now and again his words rang through the room in powerful tones, and at other times his voice was lowered as he earnestly and emphatically refuted the statements of the commanding general.

He described the fitting out of the Porto Rico expedition, said it had ample supplies, including 203,000 pounds of beef on board the *Massachusetts*, one of the refrigerator-ships. This beef, he claimed, was not treated by any chemical process.

General Eagan also said that there were disbursing officers with the army, and asserted that they had more than a quarter of a million dollars with them for the payment of the troops or the purchase of supplies.

The General reviewed all the statements made against the beef supplied to the army, and classed them as malicious falsehoods, or mis-statements growing out of ignorance as to the exact state of

affairs and conditions prevailing. At times the denunciations of the Commissary-General were so fierce and so strongly worded that they were unfit to print, the general opinion being that he was desirous of having the whole matter brought before a court-martial.

General Miles, when his attention was called to the language used toward him by General Eagan, said such language was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but he would not say what action he would take in the case.

When the commission reassembled on January 13, it was decided to return to Commissary-General Eagan the official copy of the testimony delivered by him before the commission on the previous day. This was done on the ground that the commission was of the opinion that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements should be eliminated. The commissioners thus in effect censured the Commissary-General for his language.

On January 16, General Eagan sent back his testimony, with the offensive portions cut out and a formal apology to the commission for the language which he used toward General Miles. The commission accepted the testimony as revised.

It was announced from Washington, on January 16, that the report of the commission, which it is expected will be rendered at the end of the present month, will censure Secretary Alger for weakness, blame General Miles for his conduct before, during, and after the war, censure the medical department for lack of inspections and for failure to carry out proper sanitary medical regulations, and blame Con-

gress for failure to make appropriations for smokeless powder. It will also, it is said, unfavorably criticise General Shafter for certain points which he admitted in his testimony, General Breckinridge for leaving his department to take part in the Santiago battle, and General Brooke for the conditions which prevailed at Camp Thomas, Georgia.

President McKinley, on January 17, announced to the Cabinet that he had determined to try General Eagan by court-martial, on account of the language which the Commissary-General used toward General Miles.

* * * * *

GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who was colonel of the Rough Riders, sent a letter to General Miles, which was published on January 13, on the beef subject. The gallant New Yorker said the corned beef supplied to the troops was good, that the beef received after the troops had been a month in Cuba was also good, but that the tinned roast beef was very bad, "at best tasteless, and at worst nauseating." He added that hungry men never ate more than a quarter of their portions of it.

As to the beef which was put on board the transport at Tampa, Colonel Roosevelt said it had been especially prepared to resist tropical heat, yet after forty-eight hours it became so putrid that the men could not stay near it, and it became necessary for the ship's officers to throw it overboard.

Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood, the first colonel of the Rough Riders, and military governor of the Department of Santiago de Cuba, testified before the War Investigation Commission on January 13. He

praised the quality of the beef furnished to the army, and said that, with the exception of some cans that were tainted, and which were consequently promptly thrown away, the beef was of good quality. He himself had used the meat both in the war and in his own family. General Wood had never noticed anything bad about the beef, and said the great trouble was the ignorance and superstition of the men, the average soldier not regarding matured beef with any favor.

Referring to the refrigerated beef used during the campaign, General Wood explained that it was unloaded in good condition, being taken out of the refrigerators on board ship at night and transferred ashore by daybreak. In the mean time, however, a shower of rain would fall, and this would be followed by the intense heat when the sun shone. By the time the beef reached camp it would be about four o'clock in the afternoon, and if eaten that night it would be all right. But the intensely hot weather naturally had a bad effect on the beef if kept too long.

Representatives of Armour & Co., and the other big firms which furnished beef, appeared before the commission on January 11, and testified that no chemicals whatever are used in the preparation of canned or refrigerated beef.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, special agent of the Agricultural Department, testified before the commission the same day. He declared that in analyzing refrigerated and canned beef he had never found anything to suggest the use of any chemicals.

* * * * *



DESPATCHES from Paris, on January 13, said it was announced in well-informed circles at St. Petersburg, that a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on January 3. If this is true, Russia and Great Britain now practically face each other on the frontiers of India, for Afghanistan has formed a sort of buffer state between them. It was added, that the Ameer of Afghanistan, who was more than suspected of having fomented the recent troubles on the Indian frontier which led to a costly chastisement of the frontier tribes by the Anglo-Indian forces, issued, a few days before the treaty was signed, a proclamation containing the following statements:

"The White Czar of Russia is building the Kushk Railway, which is to traverse a portion of our territory and will conduce to its prosperity. He neither asks for nor lays hands on anything belonging to us; but he puts within our reach the means of enriching ourselves. Therefore, let us not listen to evil-disposed foreigners who utter calumnies, but let us be friends of the Russians, as we are of their Emperor."

The proclamation was signed: "Abdur-Rahman Khan and Ameer, Sovereign of all Afghanistan."

At St. Petersburg the treaty was regarded as being a notable success for Russian diplomacy, and it was explained that the victory was won in the face of the most determined opposition on the part of Great Britain. It was even alleged that Great Britain had offered money and troops to the Ameer to induce him to commence active hostilities against Russia, with the object of preventing or delaying the completion of the Central Asiatic Railway, which will eventually place Russia in communication with the interior of Afghanistan.



If this story is proved to be well founded, it is more than likely that there will be important complications on the Indian frontier before the year has elapsed.

Apparently as an offset to this, the question of the annexation of Thibet to British India is being freely discussed, and the impression prevails that some step in that direction will shortly be taken.

Thibet, otherwise the "Snowy Region of the North," is an extensive region of Central Asia included in the Chinese Empire, and bounded on the south by British India and Burmah. It extends about 1,400 miles from

east to west, is about 600 miles broad, and has a population of about 6,000,000 people. It is the most elevated country on the surface of the globe, some of the high plains being more than 15,000 feet above the sea. A number of the principal rivers of Southern Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmapootra, rise in Thibet, and numerous affluents of the Ganges break through the Himalayas from West Thibet, while from East Thibet flow the Yang-tse-Kiang, the artery of Central China, and other rivers.



The British military authorities in India hold that the acquisition of Thibet is a necessity created by the constant advance of Russia and the uncertainty as to the future of China.

Recent exploration of Thibet has shown it to possess extensive gold deposits which are practically unworked. With railroad communication, Thibet could be made fit for a large European population. The occupation of Thibet by the British would also, it is claimed, prevent Russia from interposing a wedge between China and India, and joining hands with the French on the upper Yang-tse-Kiang River in Hoo-Nan or See-Chuen.

The immediate excuse for British interference is

to be found in the fact that the people of Thibet have failed to observe any of the articles of the treaties of 1889 and 1893 relating to trade, have refused to take part in fixing the frontier boundary, and have thrown down the pillars erected by the British as landmarks under those treaties.

* * * * *

THE troubles of France continue. The pretenders to the throne have not ceased their intrigues, the Court of Cassation is still inquiring into the Dreyfus case, and the usual crop of dark rumors has come to the surface during the week. In this state of turmoil the Imperialists, or Bonapartists, seem to be making headway. Hawkers are selling lives of the first Napoleon through the streets on all sides, and photographs of the Bonaparte family are in great demand at Paris. The production of the play "Vive l'Empereur!" at a theatre of the French capital has been received with great enthusiasm, every point glorifying the Bonapartes has been cheered nightly to the echo by crowded houses, and the Government, fearing to precipitate a crisis, has not dared to interfere.

On the other hand, the friction between Great Britain and France seems to be diminishing. France is apparently willing to give way on all the disputed points, and a truce, at least, between these two countries may be arranged.

In any case, it is difficult to see how any serious trouble can occur in Europe until after the Czar's peace conference.

* * * * *

THE Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, according to an announcement from St. Petersburg, published on January 16, has addressed another circular to the Powers on the subject of the Czar's Peace Conference. The Minister expressed the opinion that in spite of the clouding of the political horizon since the first circular, and the fact that some governments are preparing to increase their armaments, the assembling of the Peace Congress is still desirable. Therefore, the Russian Government thought it advisable to have a preliminary interchange of ideas between the various cabinets, so as to prepare the way for diplomatic discussion of the Czar's plans.

Continuing, the Minister suggested that it would be desirable to arrive at an understanding on the following points:

First—To agree not to increase naval or military forces and the money appropriations for such purposes for a fixed period.

Second—To endeavor to find means of reducing the forces and appropriations in the future.

Third—To agree to prevent the use of any new weapon or explosive, of a power greater than those now used.

Fourth—To restrict the use of the most terrible of the existing explosives, and to forbid the throwing of any explosives from balloons.

Fifth—To forbid the employment of submarine torpedoes and similar contrivances.

Sixth—To agree not to construct vessels with rams.

Seventh—To apply the Geneva Convention or

agreement (for the succor of the wounded in time of warfare) to naval warfare.

Eighth—To have vessels engaged in saving the crews of ships wrecked in naval battles considered neutrals or non-combatants.

Ninth—To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated at Brussels in 1874.

Tenth—To accept the principle of mediation and arbitration in such cases as may be adjusted in this way.

Finally, the circular reasserts that nothing concerning existing political relations should be discussed, and suggests that the final conference be held at the capital of a secondary Power, at Copenhagen or at Brussels, for instance.

* * * * *

THE British diplomatic agent in Egypt, Viscount Cromer, and General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, on January 4 held a reception at Omdurman, near Khartoum, at which the Soudanese notabilities were present.

During the course of a long address to the Soudanese chiefs, the British agent pointed to the British and Egyptian flags floating together, and said:

"In future you will be governed by the Queen of England and the Khedive. The sole representative in the Soudan of the two governments will be the Sirdar (Lord Kitchener), in whom both the Queen and the Khedive have the fullest confidence; but no attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo, and still less from London. You must look to the Sirdar alone for good government, and will be

accorded perfect religious freedom. The taxation will be moderate and just."

These utterances of the British agent have been looked upon as meaning that Great Britain has actually, but gently, in order to avoid wounding the feelings of France, established a protectorate over the Soudan, if not over Egypt itself.

On the following day, January 5, the British agent laid the foundation-stone of the Gordon Memorial College, at Khartoum, for which the British public, at the suggestion of Lord Kitchener, subscribed $500,000. He said that the college would be wholly undenominational, and that instruction, so far as possible, would be in the Arabic language, the object being not to create a race of Anglicized Soudanese, but to train their minds. These remarks, which were translated into Arabic, were well received by the native audience, which included the prominent chiefs of the neighboring tribes.

The power of the Khalifa seems entirely broken in the Soudan. Particulars were received, on January 5, of a battle fought on December 26, on the Blue Nile, a branch of the Nile, in which Colonel Lewis, commanding an Anglo-Egyptian force, completely routed the Emir Fedil. The latter was the last remaining Dervish chief of importance under arms. About 500 of his followers were killed and some 1,500 were captured. The Emir succeeded in escaping, after his stronghold, situated on an island in the river, had been stormed. The loss on the British side was 27 men killed, and 1 British officer, 6 Egyptian officers, and 18 men wounded.

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No. 5. FEBRUARY 2, 1899 Whole No. 117

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NOTICE.

BOUND volume covering the last quarter year of 1898 (Part VIII.) will be ready for delivery by February 10. In ordering please state color of binding preferred (red, blue, or green). The advertisement of bound volumes reads incorrectly; price is $1 per part, not per volume. There are four of these parts to each volume, and one volume per year.

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HAKODATE, JAPAN.

Current History

The General Situation

THE Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States is being much discussed, but has not yet passed the United States Senate.

The situation in the Philippine Islands is far from improving. The Filipinos have become defiant, but the American officials are exercising great forbearance.

President McKinley has sent a message to Congress, praising the gallantry of the officers and men of the revenue-cutter *Bear* in rescuing the imperilled whalers in Arctic waters last year.

The army beef scandal still attracts attention, and interest in the matter will no doubt increase with the court-martial of Commissary-General Eagan.

Great Britain has practically established a protectorate over the Soudan, and France has formally protested against this.

The Carlists are becoming more active in Spain.

* * * * *

IN the Senate at Washington, on January 19, Senator Turner, Democrat, of Washington, in discussing Senator Vest's resolution declaring that the Federal

Government had no constitutional power to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies, said:

"The American Ship of State has encountered many storms and has weathered them all; but, to-day, it would appear as if its chart of the seas were torn to tatters, and as if the gallant ship were drifting without compass or chart on wild and unknown seas."

In another part of his speech, Senator Turner said that under the new doctrine there are to be both citizens and subjects. For the former, he added, the Constitution is to be a bright and life-giving sun, for the latter a "cold and silent moon, lighting with its dim and reflected rays a darksome waste of arbitrary and irresponsible power, and the Declaration of Independence is to be relegated to a lumber-room of useless and out-of-date furniture."

Chairman Davis, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has announced that he will use every effort to push the treaty to a speedy ratification, but he added that he would not at present consent to a vote upon the measure.

A delegation from those opposed to the ratification of the treaty has informed the Senator that its defeat or postponement could be prevented by agreeing to an amendment, or even to a resolution, declaring it to be the purpose of the United States not to maintain permanent sovereignty over the Philippine Islands.

Senator Davis declined to accede to these propositions, saying that he would prefer to have the treaty go over until another session.

But, on January 25, matters in the Philippines had

assumed such a serious aspect that the Senate unanimously agreed to vote on the Peace Treaty at 3 P.M., on Monday, February 6. A two-thirds majority is necessary to ratify it.

It was said at the time, however, that if the treaty was defeated, one of the administration Senators will change his vote and then move to reconsider, a motion which requires only a majority to carry it, and which will prevail. This would put the treaty in its old place, and give the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations an opportunity to withdraw it.

* * * * *

THE news received recently from the Philippine Islands shows that the natives there are practically defying the United States authorities. They have fortified Iloilo and other places, and have been strengthening their positions about Manila. This is due to the forbearing policy of the authorities at Washington, where it is believed that everything possible should be done to conciliate the Filipinos and avert bloodshed, even under great provocation. But there is a certain point beyond which the American commanders in the Philippines will be unable to go in the direction of peace.

For a time, recently, the Filipinos were apparently preparing to attack Manila, and the American sentries have been assaulted at various places, and have been subjected to a great deal of annoyance. In spite of this, our troops have behaved most admirably, and have remained calm in the face of the annoyance and the wearisome situation. But in order to prevent the circulation of false and sensational reports, a strict

censorship is now maintained over cable messages, and the agents in this country of the rebels can no longer transmit dangerous information to Manila.

The Joint Military Commission at Manila is continuing its efforts to bring about the peaceful settlement of the disputes existing; but little or no progress has been made in that direction.

Three more Filipino envoys have arrived at Washington.

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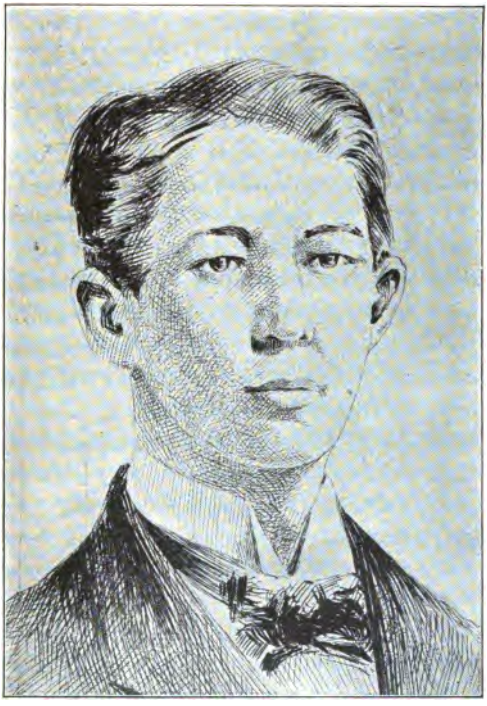
GEN. CHARLES A. WHITTIER, who went to Manila with Major-General Merritt and acted there as collector of the port, recently returned to the United States, and has just furnished the authorities at Washington with his views on the Filipinos and the Philippine situation generally.

The substance of his report may be gathered from the statements General Whittier made later in an interview. He said there is a wide ignorance regarding the wealth of the Philippines and the character of the Filipinos. The natives, he pointed out, are not ignorant and are not savages. On the contrary, they are quiet, temperate, expert at manufactures and as accountants, mariners, and railroad operatives, and have shown great ability in their military affairs. Therefore, the General thinks that with firmness, accompanied by diplomacy and tact, it is the simplest matter possible to bring the Filipinos under the control of the United States.

General Whittier saw Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, on October 27, three days before leaving Manila. Aguinaldo then said that his people were about equally divided, one-half favoring an American pro-

tectorate, and the other half being in favor of absolute independence. To this, General Whittier replied:

"It must be the wish of all of you to develop the country. To do this, roads must be built on scien-



AGUINALDO.

tific principles, railroads must be constructed, and sanitation is necessary. You have no money or credit and you have no navy. The islands are so rich a prize that, apart from quarrels between the different

tribes, foreigners are most likely to take from you portions of the islands from time to time."

"The civilized world would never permit such a thing."

"How has it been in China, where Great Britain, Russia, France, and Germany are striving at all times to take parts of the country?"

This last question put to Aguinaldo by General Whittier made the rebel leader speechless. He could find no answer to it.

General Whittier said that in his opinion after the Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, communication should have been established with the Filipinos, and had this been done he had no doubt that an understanding could have been arrived at with no impairment of the dignity of the United States and with no suggestion that the Americans were going to give up the islands, at least for the present.

The general heartily approved the appointment of the Philippine commission, under the presidency of Professor Schurman, of Cornell University, and suggested that it would be advisable to add one of the Filipino leaders to the commission as a commissioner on native affairs.

As to the situation at Iloilo, General Whittier said the whole matter had been greatly exaggerated. He had seen statements to the effect that the rebel forces there numbered 100,000 men, but he doubted whether they really had more than about 3,000 soldiers there.

It is more than likely that General Whittier's estimate of the strength of the rebel forces at Iloilo was correct at the time he left Manila, for the Spanish garrison of 300 men at Iloilo had been holding out

successfully against the rebels for a long time past. But it is well known that since the United States expedition was sent to Iloilo the natives in that vicinity have been reinforced by detachments of native soldiery from other islands.

* * * * *

RAMON REYES LALA, an American citizen of the Filipino race, born in Manila, educated in England, and an inhabitant of New York City, and the author of a book on the Philippine Islands, was the chief speaker at the banquet of the Wellesley Club at the Hotel Manhattan on January 21. He described the Philippine Islands, and spoke in favor of a protectorate or annexation to the United States. Among other things he said:

"We have our own lawyers and doctors and other professional men by the hundreds, educated, as I was, abroad, in Europe or in America or in the universities of Manila. We have our poets, artists, musicians, who have awakened the wonder of travellers, the admiration of Europe. We have our merchant-princes and our large planters. We have our native customs, our large cities, our own architecture; in brief, our own civilization.

"At last we feel we are free to work out our own destiny along the line of our own God-given individuality.

"Although I believe we have a great future, I cannot disguise to myself the conviction that we are not yet ready for independence. I apprehend that, intoxicated with their new-found liberty, the Filipinos might perpetrate excesses that would prove fatal to the race. I feel this all the more when I consider

that the revolutionary leaders—Aguinaldo and his companions—though fervent patriots, do not represent the best classes of my countrymen, who, almost without exception, are for a protectorate, or for annexation.

"And it is this that I, too, a Filipino, desire most ardently. Give us an American protectorate; a territorial government: the judiciary, the customs, and the executive in the hands of Federal officials; the interior and domestic administration in the hands of the Filipinos themselves. And their self-selected officials will rule understandingly and well, without friction, which would be wholly impossible for alien functionaries, begotten of a Western civilization."

* * * * *

THE Continental League, under the presidency of William Temple Emmet, held a meeting at the Academy of Music, New York city, on Sunday night, January 22, to protest against "the policy of Imperialism and entangling alliances."

Letters were read from Bishop Potter and former President Grover Cleveland. The Bishop expressed his belief that expansion threatens "the moral sense and the essential well-being of the nation," and that the arguments of those who favor it are "grotesque and hypocritical."

Mr. Cleveland said he sympathized with anybody who was opposed to expansion, and referred to the movement as "the expansion craze now affecting the body politic."

Mr. James B. Eustis, former minister to France, who was one of the speakers, predicted dishonor and disgrace for the nation and degradation for the army

unless the Philippines were given up. He added that if we take over these islands, Congress will make President McKinley a military despot over twelve million people. He concluded by saying:

"Beware, if you make your President half a president and half an emperor, lest in outgrowing the Constitution of the United States you do also outgrow your own liberties."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the annexation of the Philippine Islands.

Former Congressman Bourke Cockran, the next speaker, said the nation must not look to military conquest, and "must not grovel in the pit where England struggles after her ambitions."

He added:

"Our conquest is to be the industrial and intellectual conquest of the world. Money invested in munitions of war, in rifles, in cannon, in fortifications, is as absolutely wasted as if it were thrown into the sea. The question of the twentieth century will be not of foreign war, but of industrial war, of dividing the products of labor equitably among those who produce. If we are busy with the conquest of other countries, how shall we give the whole force of our attention to this problem?"

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the annexation of the Philippine Islands.

* * * * *

DR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the newly elected United States Senator from New York, at the Republican Club banquet in New York city, on

January 18, declared himself in favor of expansion. Among other things he said:

"I am convinced that the first duty of the Senate is to ratify the Treaty of Peace with Spain. So long as that treaty is under discussion or in doubt, Spain is necessarily a silent participant in the debate and its results. Let the treaty be ratified, let diplomatic relations be resumed between Spain and the United States, between the new Spain and the United States, then the patriotism, the wisdom, and the statesmanship of our country will adjust our relations to these new possessions and formulate for them governments.

"I do not share the apprehension entertained by many people for whose judgment I have the profoundest respect. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines have never yet experienced the benefits of a government of law and liberty. From rapacity to security, from oppression to freedom, from arbitrary power to justice, from ignorance to education, from the merciless suppression of intelligence, enterprise, and ambition, to training in self-government, is the gulf between revolution and contentment, between revolt and peace, between misery and happiness.

"From wars come victories, from victories come territories, from the power of conquest comes the power to capture, to hold, and to govern. Nations, no more than individuals, can escape obligations which come to them unsought. If Dewey had not entered Manila Bay, then we would not have had upon our hands and consciences the Filipinos. But Dewey did. We must begin to solve our problems, not from the battle of Lexington, but from Dewey's victory at Manila."

THE Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the British Council of Ministers, made an important speech on Anglo-American relations at the annual banquet of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on January 23.

"It would be safe," he said, "to prophesy that the forthcoming speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament will announce that the relations of the Queen and all foreign countries continue friendly. But I think that if the traditions of etiquette at the Foreign Office permitted, it would be possible that this particular paragraph might be couched in stronger language.

"It might safely say that our relations had improved with the United States—not our nearest neighbors, but the nation to which, despite geographical distance, we are the nearest in kinship, sympathy, and common aims. We have come to feel that ties of friendship and common sentiment, equally with ties of common interest, bind us to a common policy in the world. We alone among the nations of the world have viewed with active sympathy the prospect of the entrance of the United States upon a more active part in the politics of the world, feeling, as we do, that the aims and objects which will animate the future of the United States will not be dissimilar to our own; that the interests of the United States will mainly, if not wholly, coincide with ours and those of our colonies, and that the sympathy so deeply felt and so strongly expressed on our part has made this responsibility equally felt on the other side of the Atlantic.

"It is safe to say that at no period within our rec-

ollection have our relations with the United States been more friendly than at the present moment."

* * * * *

MAJOR-GENERAL LUDLOW, the Military Governor of the Department of Havana, answering some time ago the complaints of the former mayor of Havana, the Marquis Esteban (es-tā-ban), that some of the United States staff officers had been assuming some of the mayor's duties without consulting him, recently sent a letter to the Marquis regretting that he had been inconvenienced, and assuring him that no discourtesy was intended. But, at the same time, General Ludlow felt compelled to denounce certain Spanish methods. He said the Spanish had left Havana in a deplorable condition, bankrupt and unable to pay its employees, whose salaries are months behind, and that the prisons, asylums, and homes for the destitute had been left without supplies, food, or medicine, and, finally, that the sanitary condition of the city was frightful, almost inconceivable abuses existing and furnishing a standing menace to health.

During the course of his letter, General Ludlow said:

"The Spaniards have left Havana with scarcely an attribute of modern civilization, and practically in the sanitary condition of a city of two centuries ago. For the time being, Havana, as well as the island, is in a helpless and destitute condition. The retiring Spanish authorities have pillaged almost every building destined for public use, stripping all of them of everything of value, with possibly a few exceptions,

and leaving behind only the accumulated filth of generations. Within three months will come the wet season, with deplorable possibilities as to the outbreak of epidemics, particularly yellow fever, from which Havana suffers the year round owing to the gross neglect of all sanitary precautions."

The general also pointed out that the American Government had expended large sums of money for the regeneration of the island, and was ready to spend more, and was giving food rations by the million, and employing thousands of men who needed help. Under these circumstances, with immediate measures of relief necessary in every direction, with all public institutions to be reorganized and re-equipped, with the streets to clean and pave, the sewers to be built, untold abominations by the thousand to be obliterated, and the people to be educated in the elementary principles of modern life, it was impossible for the United States military authorities, in every step they take, to go through the tedious processes imposed by Spanish methods upon local administration.

We have dwelt upon this letter to a larger extent than may perhaps seem necessary, in order to show how difficult is the task before our military authorities in Cuba and elsewhere, and to demonstrate the wisdom of the authorities at Washington in pursuing the present policy toward Cuba. Had the island, at the end of the war, been turned over to the Cubans, the condition of things denounced by General Ludlow would undoubtedly have continued, possibly in even more aggravated forms, in Cuba, for many years to come.

* * * * *

COL. CHARLES S. DIEHL, Assistant General Manager of The Associated Press, who had charge of the war news service of his organization during the late war with Spain, gave a number of interesting details as to the methods employed in collecting the war news, at a banquet of the Yonkers Board of Trade on January 18. Capt. "Bob" Evans, of the *Iowa*, and Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the *Indiana*, also spoke of the war.

Colonel Diehl said the war presented new and serious difficulties never before known to the news-gatherer, but which were successfully overcome, principally through the employment of despatch-boats. It was known that the land fighting would undoubtedly take place in Cuba and Porto Rico, and that the naval engagements would probably occur in West Indian waters; that all cable communication from Cuba would probably be cut off, and the only means by which the news could be carried from the fleets and from the army operating in the field would be by a despatch-boat service to the cable stations in the United States, Jamaica, Hayti, or St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Despatch-boats had never before been employed in news-gathering, and it was at first doubted whether they could be secured and used for such duty; and while they proved a distinctly new element in war news service, and although the dangers were great, they were continued in service until the American troops had secured control of the cables in Cuba and Porto Rico.

For this purpose his association chartered five boats, the principal one being a fast steel yacht known as the *Wanda*, which was capable of steaming

eighteen knots an hour in smooth water. Another boat was the *Dauntless*, which had been a famous filibuster carrying munitions of war to the Cubans. The three other boats were the *Dandy*, *Cynthia*, and *Kate Spencer*. These boats, although swift and serviceable, were not of a character to withstand safely fierce ocean storms, but they succeeded in following the fleet and in carrying the despatches from Santiago to Jamaica and Hayti, and two of the boats afterward went to Porto Rico, carrying the news of the engagements there to the cable station at St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies.

In addition to these boats, individual newspapers had in their employ fifteen additional boats of the same general character, making a total of twenty boats which were engaged in this service during the war. It was at first thought that the navy would not permit these boats to follow the armed fleets, because they would be in great danger in case of an engagement, and might be mistaken and fired upon at night if approaching the warships. In a number of instances the boats were fired upon by the American ships when approaching the fleet at night, but not one of them was really hit, although in the fighting at Guantanamo Bay several of them were struck by Mauser bullets.

During the siege of Santiago a number of the despatch-boats left every night for Jamaica or Hayti, carrying the news to cable stations in those islands for transmission to the United States. In this way the events were reported regularly every day, and within twelve hours after the land and sea fighting had occurred.

Four of the despatch-boats—the *Wanda*, *Dandy*, *Goldenrod*, the latter a New York *Herald* boat, and the *Hercules*, the Chicago *Record* boat—witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The *Wanda* had the satisfaction of rescuing nine of the officers and sailors of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer *Pluton*, who were turned over as prisoners of war to Commander Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*.

During the war one boat, the *Ely* (a New York *Journal* boat), and the *Kanapaha*, a fine yacht (a New York *Sun* despatch-boat), were wrecked—the former on the northern coast of Jamaica, and the latter on the northern coast of Cuba; but no lives were lost.

While the siege of Santiago was in progress, the despatch-boats, running to Jamaica, brought back ice, fruit, and other supplies which went to the warships and to the sick and wounded on shore at Siboney.

The cable tolls from Jamaica, Hayti, and St. Thomas averaged from 48 cents to $1.67 per word. Even these excessive cable tolls did not prevent the sending of full details of all the fighting. The story of the sinking of the *Merrimac* was nearly six thousand words, having been written by five men of The Associated Press.

The story of the fight at Guaysimas, in which the First and Tenth United States Cavalry and the Rough Riders were engaged, being the first land battle of the war, a total of five thousand words, was filed from Jamaica.

A five-thousand-word despatch describing, the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, was filed at Kingston, Jamaica, and, in order to insure its being

sent through, the commercial rate of $1.67 a word was paid.

In addition to the despatch-boat service, the Navy Department authorized representatives of The Associated Press to go on the flagship *New York* with Rear-Admiral Sampson, and on the flagship *Brooklyn* with Rear-Admiral Schley. These two correspondents witnessed every sea engagement in West Indian waters during the war, and their stories were carried by the despatch-boats to the West Indian cable stations.

The Associated Press had a force of twenty men reporting the land and sea battles, one of whom, Mr. A. W. Lyman, died from the effects of the hardships and fever endured at Siboney. He was one of the best-known newspaper men in the United States.

The expenses covering the despatch-boat service and cable tolls amounted to $283,000 during the war, and it is estimated that the entire cost of reporting the war by The Associated Press and by the individual newspapers amounted in the aggregate to about one million dollars.

The danger of approaching the fleet at night when it was on blockade duty was described eloquently by Colonel Diehl, and he told of many instances of hairbreadth escapes from being fired upon. A boat on which he himself was, received most unpleasant attention from the *Oregon* one fine morning, all because The Associated Press pennant had been mistaken for the Spanish flag. Luckily the mistake was discovered in time.

"We went there," the Colonel said in conclusion, "equipping that newspaper fleet and manning it with the best and most experienced men we could find,

because we felt that we owed a duty to the American people—the duty of informing them of what was going on at the front. The newspaper despatch service cost about a million dollars; our men were at all posts of danger: on the firing-line on land, collecting the names of dead and wounded; in the fever camps, and amid all the perils of the sea. They were as much heroes as those who wore the uniform of the army or navy."

* * * * *



THE President sent a message to Congress on January 17, referring to the deeds of the officers and men of the revenue-cutter *Bear* in rescuing the imperilled fleet of whalers in Arctic waters last year as "another glorious page in the history of American seamen."

The fitting out of the expedition under Capt. Francis Tuttle, of the Revenue Cutter Service, was then referred to by the President, who also touched upon the dangers and difficulties of the trip, and of the overland expedition by which First Lieut. David H. Jarvis, Second Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bartholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Cobb, using reindeer, succeeded in temporarily relieving the wants of the whalers. The President then said:

"The hardships and perils encountered by the members of the overland expedition in their great journey through an almost uninhabited region, a barren waste of ice and snow, facing death itself every day for nearly four months over a route never before travelled by white men, with no refuge but at the end of the journey, carrying relief and cheer to two hundred and seventy-five distressed citizens of our country, all make another glorious page in the history of American seamen. They reflect by their heroic and gallant struggle the highest credit upon themselves and the Government which they faithfully served. I commend the heroic crew to the grateful consideration of Congress and the American people.

"The year just closed has been fruitful of noble achievements in the field of war; and while I have commended to your consideration the names of heroes who have shed lustre upon the American name in valorous contests and battles by land and sea, it is no less my pleasure to invite your attention to a victory of peace, the results of which cannot well be magnified; and the dauntless courage of the men engaged stamps them as true heroes, whose services cannot pass unrecognized."

In conclusion, President McKinley asked for the thanks of Congress to the officers and men of the party, and gold medals of honor for those who took part in the overland expedition, and for $2,500 to be bestowed in rewards on W. T. Lopp and the native herders who assisted the relief expedition.

* * * * *

THE army beef scandal continues to attract much attention. A chemical analysis of beef tea made from refrigerator beef supplied to the army in Porto Rico has been made by Prof. F. W. Clarke, chemist of the Geological Survey, who found evidences in it of boracic acid and salicylic acid, which appears to bear out the charges made by General Miles that the beef was chemically preserved. It also weakens the case of Commissary-General Eagan, whose only defence for the violent language used against General Miles was that the latter's criticism of his department and false statements regarding the beef supplied to the army had driven him to make the statements referred to.

Paymaster T. H. Hicks, assistant storekeeper of the New York Navy Yard, testified that the tinned roast beef was found satisfactory in the navy, that it was palatable and good, and he saw no reason why it should not be a good emergency ration for the army, as it was a regular ration in the navy.

Later, two cans of the beef were brought in and opened before the War Investigation Commission. The commissioners tasted their contents, and each member declared the flavor good.

The court-martial of Commissary-General Eagan began on January 25, at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

* * * * *

THE students of the German universities have adopted a grand plan for perpetuating the memory of Prince Bismarck by the erection of memorial columns in hundreds of the cities of Germany. A considerable fund for this purpose has

been collected, and a committee has been formed to carry out the plans. The columns, which will be high, massive, granite pillars, will be surmounted by an urn in which a fire-beacon will be lighted on every anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birth, which occurred on April 1, 1815. The students have also offered a wreath of iron laurel leaves as a prize for the best design for the column.

Besides twenty-seven universities, which have pledged themselves to erect their own columns, forty-seven towns have already declared their intention of co-operating in the movement, and it is expected that at least two hundred cities and towns will do the same.

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WE described in No. 116 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, under the heading "Educating the Soudan," the steps taken by Viscount Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, to impress upon the Soudanese chiefs at Omdurman, early this year, the fact that they must look to Great Britain in future for guidance. We said at the time that the British agent's utterances were looked upon as meaning that Great Britain had actually but gently, in order to avoid wounding the feelings of France, established a protectorate over the Soudan, if not over Egypt itself. Full confirmation of our views on the

subject was furnished on January 19, when *The Official Gazette*, of Cairo, Egypt, published the text of a convention or agreement between Great Britain and Egypt, which was signed on January 18, relating to the future government of the reconquered provinces of the Soudan.

The convention first set forth that the provinces were reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Egyptian governments, and pointed out the desire to give effect to the claims which have accrued to the British Government by right of conquest, including the claim to share in the settlement and future working and development of the administration of the territories. The convention then proceeds:

"It is hereby agreed and declared between the undersigned, duly authorized, that the word Soudan in this agreement means all the territories south of the twenty-second parallel of latitude which have never been evacuated by the Egyptian troops since 1882, or which, having been administered by the Khédive's Government prior to the late rebellion, were temporarily lost to Egypt and have been reconquered by the British and Egyptian governments acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two governments acting in concert.

"The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together on both land and water throughout the Soudan, except in Suakin, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used.

"The supreme military and civil command in the Soudan shall be vested in one officer, termed the Governor-General, appointed by Khédival decree,

with the consent of Great Britain, and to be removed only by Khédival decree with the consent of Great Britain."

Then comes a clause giving the Governor-General absolute power to make, alter, or abrogate by proclamation, laws, orders, or regulations, for the good government of the Soudan, and no Egyptian law or decree hereafter made is to apply to any part of the Soudan save by the proclamation of the Governor-General.

Referring to the conditions under which foreigners will be permitted to trade, reside, or hold property in the Soudan, the convention says:

"No special privileges shall be accorded the subjects of any one or more powers. Import duties shall not be levied on goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be leviable on goods from elsewhere. In the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other Red Sea port, the duties must not exceed the amount leviable upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Soudan, the rates to be prescribed by proclamation."

Finally, the convention provides that the jurisdiction of the present so-called Mixed Tribunals or International Courts of Egypt, shall apply to no part of the Soudan, except Suakin, and that the whole Soudan, except Suakin, shall remain under military law until the Governor-General proclaims otherwise.

It was announced from Cairo, on January 21, that General Lord Kitchener had been appointed Governor-General of the Soudan.

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THE troubles of Spain like those of France, are far from being at an end, and a great deal depends upon the fate of the Peace Treaty at Washington. The Carlists, or followers of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, are known to be prepared for an emergency and to be quietly watching events. The two great parties in Spain, the Conservatives and the Liberals, are disunited, and the latter are believed to be leaning toward persuading the people to call Don Carlos to the throne. The feeling is spreading in Spain that the triumph of Carlism is the only chance for the regeneration of Spain, and the chances of the Carlists are discussed on all sides.

The attitude of the Spanish Government toward the Carlists is perplexing. While a number of the leading Carlists have left the country in order to avoid arrest, others are permitted to address public meetings in large towns and to pursue their campaign in the press without molestation. Then, again, in some places the Carlist clubs have been closed, while in others—Barcelona, for instance—they are allowed to keep open. Carlist books and pamphlets are sold in nearly all parts of Spain, and the Spanish troops from Cuba are wandering about the streets of the different cities in a pitiful condition, telling of the hardships they have endured, and dwelling upon the fact that they were left without food or ammunition

while their generals in Cuba were negotiating with rebels or with the Americans.

Many of the Spanish officers have not hesitated to declare themselves in favor of Don Carlos, but the Spanish army, as a whole, is awaiting a leader. The general opinion in Spain, among Carlists and among many non-Carlists, is that if Don Carlos enters Spain the Spanish army will go over to him in overwhelming numbers, and that, after a skirmish or two, he would enter Madrid in triumph.

In No. 110 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD we gave a sketch of Don Carlos and of the Carlist cause.

* * * * *

FRANCE continues in a disturbed state, which was not lessened by the announcement of the British protectorate over the Soudan. So soon as the news became known, the French Government communicated to the press a statement that French relations with Great Britain continued to give cause for grave apprehension. This was followed by a diplomatic protest against the action of Great Britain. France classed it as a violation of the rights of France and of the other Powers, and the French ambassadors at the different European capitals were instructed to sound the governments of Europe on the subject of a common protest against Great Britain's policy. But the British Government appears to have looked well ahead before taking the step referred to, and to have been assured of the "benevolent neutrality" of Germany and Italy. France, on the other hand, cannot count upon Russian support, for the famine there is spreading. The province of Samara alone is said to have 150,000 starving children, while the death-

rate is most unusually high in certain districts, even running up to 100 per 1,000.

An "understanding" between France and Great Britain is now being suggested in France.

The Dreyfus case is still dragging along slowly, and will probably not be decided until next month. There have been a number of brawls on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, and the usual crop of French duels. But otherwise the situation is unchanged.

* * * * *



CONSUL-GENERAL GOODNOW, in a report from Shanghai to the State Department at Washington, made public on January 20, said he could not give any encouragement in regard to the shipment of wheelbarrows, scrapers, dump-carts, and the like, to China. He explains that the wheelbarrow used there has one large wheel in the middle and a seat on either side, where passengers are carried. Once in a great while dirt is carried in a basket in such a barrow; but ordinarily it is carried by a coolie, or laborer, in two baskets hung on the end of a bamboo rod placed on his shoulders.

The Consul-General says the cheapest thing in China is a man, and there are more laborers than can find employment. A coolie carrying dirt is paid from seven to ten cents gold per day, and for this amount he must work from sunrise to sunset; not very hard, it is true, but putting in a great many hours, and accomplishing a large amount of work for the small amount of wages paid.

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

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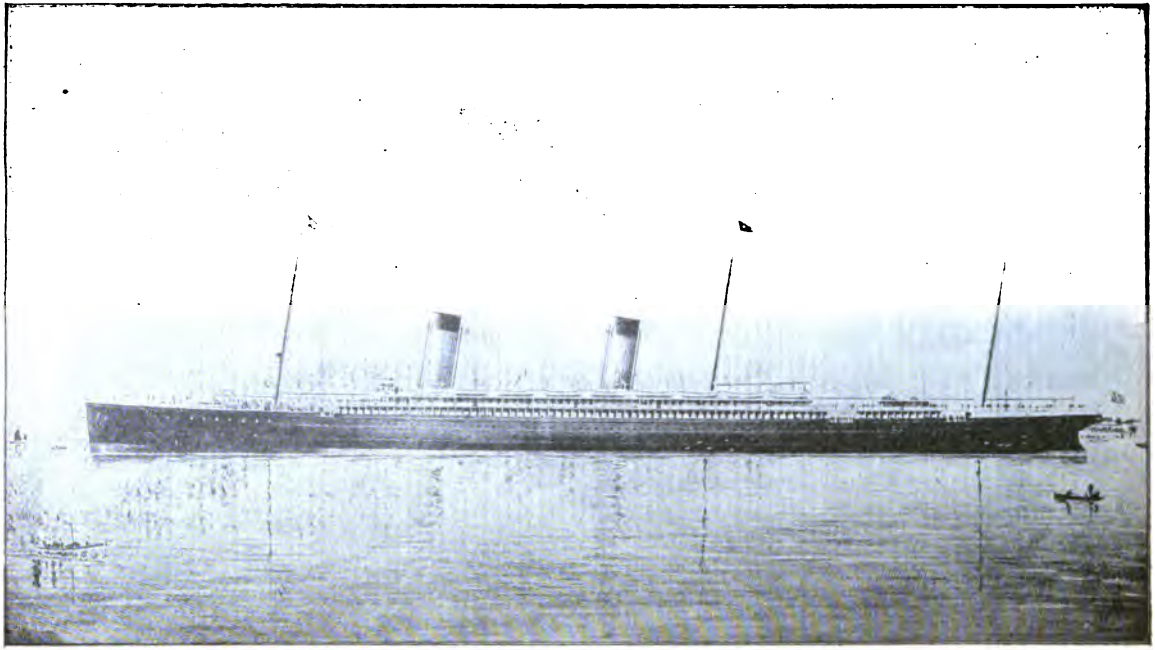
NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS will read in the issue of February 23 that the publishers of *The Universe* bought THE GREAT ROUND WORLD and all its assets on Thursday, February 16.

It is very important that subscribers should read the announcements in that number.

The Universe Publishing Company prints this number at its own expense, so there will be no break whatever in the numbers.

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NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMER "OCEANIC," NEAR QUEEN'S ISLAND, BELFAST, IRELAND.
The largest vessel in the world. (See article on pages 185 to 188.)

Current History

The World's News

MADRID is occupied at the present time in court-martialling the Generals and Admirals who were unsuccessful in the late war with the United States.

On January 26, General Jaudenes was arrested and taken to prison to await trial.

This officer was the Governor-General of Manila at the time when that city surrendered, and he is being tried by court-martial because it is said he had sufficient food and ammunition in his storehouses to have enabled him to hold out longer, and that therefore he was guilty of betraying his trust when he gave up the town.

The truth of the matter is that General Jaudenes is not being fairly dealt with. The Governor-General of the Philippines during the time when Admiral Dewey won his great victory was General Augustin. When matters got into such a tangle in Manila that there was no longer any hope that the Spaniards could be victorious, General Augustin was removed, and General Jaudenes put in his place. The new Governor-General did not at all appreciate the honor done him, and tried his best to escape it. He was, however, persuaded to take the position, and thereupon became responsible for the mistakes which his predecessors had made.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

By the time he assumed office, the situation had become so desperate that there was little or nothing for Jaudenes to do but wait and see what happened.

It is true that when the city finally fell, the commander was found to have taken refuge in a church with the women; but though he may have lost his nerve and behaved like a coward at the end, he does not seem to have been responsible for all the misfortunes at Manila, and it seems hardly fair to make him suffer for them.

When his case is disposed of, Admiral Montojo, who was in command of the Spanish fleet at Manila, is to be tried, because his ships were not in fit condition for service; and after him Admiral Cervera will be put on trial because of the failure of his attempt to leave Santiago.

General Toral, who surrendered to our troops at Santiago, has already been tried, but the verdict is not known.

It is said that Spain intends to punish her unsuccessful commanders very severely. She will not regard their failure as the natural result of her unkind treatment of her soldiers, but intends to make the leaders personally responsible for the defeat which she has suffered at our hands.

Any one who understood military matters and camp life could have told Spain months ago what would happen to her if she found herself face to face with a well-equipped foe. Her soldiers were badly paid, badly fed, and badly clothed, and soldiers are only men after all; though they will do great deeds when it is necessary, they have no more patience

with unnecessary hardships than the rest of the world.

The great trouble with the Spanish army was that the men knew their Government was doing its duty by them, but their troubles were caused by their officers. From the Captain-General down, the officers of the Spanish army have a system of feathering their own nests at the expense of the soldiers.

Every officer made his own especial profit out of the office intrusted to him, with the result that by the time the supplies of food and clothing reached the private soldiers the supplies were of the poorest possible quality. The merchants who supplied the necessaries for the army had been forced to pay such large sums to the officers for the privilege of getting the trade, that they were no longer able to supply their best goods, but made their profit by palming off inferior articles.

Had the Spanish soldiers been asked to endure hardships for the sake of their country, there is little doubt that they would have done so uncomplainingly; but when they fully understood that they were suffering merely in order that their commanders might be enriched, it is no wonder that they lost heart.

If Spain had court-martialled some of her officers earlier, and looked a little more closely into the way the affairs of her army were managed, we might have had a very different story to tell of the war, for we should have had to fight against men whose hearts were in the work.

* * * *

AFFAIRS in Spain seem to be settling down, and it is probable that the excitement over the national defeat will soon die out, and the people of Spain will patiently undertake the work of building up their fallen fortunes.

The latest reports say that there is no longer any fear of a Carlist uprising. The people who were most excited at the time of the Peace Treaty have become resigned to their misfortunes, and are not willing to add to them by entering upon a civil war.

The friends of Don Carlos say that he has delayed too long, and that were he now to issue a call to arms, he would find few who were willing to respond to it.

The Spanish Government is so satisfied on this point that it is making no attempt to check the Carlist demonstrations, and is allowing the friends of Don Carlos to express their opinion as freely as they please. Many of the most influential of the Carlists are merchants and men engaged in manufacturing. To this class of men peace is absolutely necessary, for war puts an end to commerce; and civil war, which means a nation at war with itself, is the most disastrous and terrible of all wars. The Carlists, therefore, are said to be weakening in their desire to place Don Carlos on the throne, and to think that their wisest course is to look after their own affairs, instead of taking up the old quarrels of their rulers.

Señor Sagasta is still Prime Minister, and General Weyler, of Cuban fame, is still trying to obtain an office for himself.

* * * * *

ONE of the pleasant results of the war is the friendly feeling that is growing up between our people and our cousins over the water. Last week two British statesmen, both members of the Government, spoke frankly of the advantages that would come to both England and America through a friendly alliance. One of the speakers, Mr. Walter Hume Long, said that England and America were both working for the same object, the improvement of their country and the spreading of their commerce, and, to his way of thinking, they ought to be fast friends. He added that he thought America had at last made up her mind that the two nations were, after all, but one race, and that if Great Britain was called upon to face difficulties, Columbia would not let her stand alone, but would hold out a helping hand and form an alliance with her.

This is very pleasing to us, for it is not so long ago that Americans were regarded as vulgar people who had nothing but their money to recommend them. War is a sad thing, but when it is over it is exceedingly pleasant to have been on the winning side.

* * * * *

INTERESTING things are again happening in France just now. The Dreyfus case has so stirred up the country, that many people are expecting a revolution and change in the Government before very long.

We have frequently told you about the movements of the two pretenders to the throne of France, Prince Victor Napoleon, the head of the Bonaparte family,

and the Duc d'Orleans, the head of the Bourbon family.

On Friday, January 27, there was an exciting scene in Paris, which showed very plainly the disturbance that was in the air.

A play was being performed called "The King of Rome." This was one of the titles given to the son of the great Napoleon, the boy of whom so much was hoped, on whom so much depended, and for whom Napoleon sacrificed his wife Josephine, the woman who had shared his fortunes with him, and risen with him from the wife of a humble army officer to the proud position of Empress of the French.

You probably remember the story. Napoleon became so proud of himself, and of the great position that he had won, that it fretted him terribly not to have a son who could succeed him when he was gone.

Josephine had no children, so to satisfy his ambition he divorced her, and married the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, who bore him a son, the little King of Rome.

The little fellow died, however, too young for any of Napoleon's hopes to be realized, and the cruelty of Napoleon and the suffering of his poor Empress Josephine proved at last to have been all in vain.

The play, "The King of Rome," dealt with the fortunes of the Bonapartists at a time when France was even in a more troubled state than at present, and when changes in her form of government succeeded each other with surprising rapidity. France was an empire, then became a kingdom, then a republic, and once more an empire, all within the space of a few years.

A certain similarity in the state of affairs attracted the attention of the Bonapartists, and a number of that party attended the performance of "The King of Rome."

As the play proceeded, the enthusiasm rose higher and higher; the audience took up any speech that suited the present situation, and cheered and applauded until it had worked itself up to such a pitch of excitement, that the forbidden cries of "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live Prince Victor!" rang through the air, and republican Paris was treated to the extraordinary spectacle of about fifteen hundred persons in one of her fashionable theatres rising on their feet and cheering lustily for the return of an emperor.

* * * * *

THE verdict in General Eagan's case has not yet been made public, but it is now rumored that his punishment will not be so heavy as at first feared. The members of the court, so it is said, all felt that he had been very greatly provoked, and had allowed Major-General Miles' accusation about the beef to prey on his mind, until he was not fully responsible for his actions.

General Eagan has asked and received permission to send in another statement in his defence; a somewhat unusual proceeding. In addition, pleas have been sent by the members of the court-martial to the Secretary of War, asking that the sentence be made as light as possible.

In the mean while fresh facts are being brought to light in regard to the army beef, and there seems to be no doubt that the Commissary Department was in

possession of full information as to the danger of using meat that had been prepared with chemicals, and of the poor quality of the meat which was put up in cans.

In September, 1897, when the Government was preparing to send relief to Alaska, the subject of the foods to be sent was freely discussed in the papers. A retired meat packer of Chicago, named Marshall, immediately wrote to the Secretary of War and gave him the inside history of canning and preserving meats. As one who had long been connected with the business, he knew that the meat used for canning came from animals that were old or had had hard usage, and whose flesh no longer contained the proper amount of nourishment. He had taken the trouble to study the proper proportions of fat and albuminoids in meat that was wholesome and fit for food, and quoted in his letter the opinion of the chemists at the Columbian Exposition, who stated that ninety-eight per cent. of the nourishing quality was lacking in canned meats.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Marshall was informed that it was the opinion of the Surgeon-General that canned meats put up by reputable firms were wholesome and had the full amount of nourishment in them.

When first the question of the food supplied to the army came up, Mr. Marshall wrote again to the Department, but receiving no satisfaction, has finally made the matter public. He declares that he knows all about the processes used for preserving beef, and that they are extremely injurious to health.

Major-General Miles, on his part, is not allowing the matter to rest. In spite of the fact that it is re-

ported that the Investigating Committee will declare that there is not sufficient proof that the beef was chemically treated or unfit for food, Major-General Miles continues to collect evidence of the unwholesomeness of the beef supplied to the army. He says he has a mass of evidence to prove the truth of his assertion, and among other papers sworn statements from men who have seen the process in operation.

Major-General Miles is indignant that the army was not permitted to receive supplies of fresh beef. It does indeed seem strange that the Commissary, or Supply Department, should have preferred canned meat when, according to the statements made, a Western firm stood ready to supply all the fresh meat needed for the home camps, and those in Cuba and Porto Rico, for a smaller sum than was paid for the purchase of canned meat.

The fresh meat was to be supplied "on the hoof," as it is called, which means the cattle would be delivered alive for slaughtering when necessary. This was the way the beef supply was managed in the Civil War. The cattle were driven along with the army and killed as required.

According to Major-General Miles, this is the first time in the history of any war that canned or chemically prepared meat was served as food to an army.

The sad side of the whole affair is that the greater part of the sickness and death in our army is attributed to the use of this unwholesome food which lacked nutriment.

The major-general is certainly making a very brave fight for the benefit of the soldiers under his care, and though his work forces him to oppose and expose the

methods of a department of the Government, his first duty is to his country and the trust which she has reposed in him.

* * * * *

ON Tuesday, January 31, the House of Representatives passed a bill making the standing army of the United States one hundred thousand men strong, instead of twenty-five thousand men as it was before the breaking out of the last war. The bill provides that the President shall have the power to reduce this force to fifty thousand when he thinks it safe to do so.

The passage of such a bill was urged by Major-General Miles at the close of the war. He presented himself before the House Committee on Military Affairs, and showed the members that if we were to hold the territory we had gained, it would be absolutely necessary that we have a larger army at our command than we maintained in times of peace. He showed the committee that fifty-two thousand men were now being actively employed to do the work of the nation, and that it would not be safe to decrease this number for some time to come.

The bill has been debated very thoroughly, and after several efforts to get the number changed from one hundred thousand to fifty thousand, it has finally gone through in its present form of a hundred thousand, but gives the President the right to reduce the strength to fifty thousand.

The bill has been sent to the Senate, but there is little chance that it will be made a law this session. It is not altogether agreeable to the Senators, who

would like to argue it and make changes, but the Senate has a great deal of work to do between this and the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which ends on March 4, and has no time for the Army Bill. It is said, therefore, that the Senate will take no action on the bill, and will let it die for want of time. No bills are held over from one Congress to another, and those that are not passed through both Houses and signed by the President before the session closes have to be brought up again as fresh matter for the consideration of the next Congress.

It is probable that this will be the fate of the Army Bill, and that next session the question will have to be brought up in a new form.

* * * * *

THE Senate is hard at work on the Peace Treaty. There are now said to be fifty-eight Senators pledged to vote for it, and others who are willing to be convinced of the advisability of ratification. Several Senators are hesitating because they do not want to pledge the country to expanding its territory and making the Philippines a part of the United States.

To overcome the objections of these Senators it has been agreed that, before the vote on the treaty is reached, resolutions should be passed that the ratification of the treaty shall not bind the United States to keep the Philippines, but shall leave her free to do what may be determined by Congress later.

The friends of the treaty think that it will be impossible to secure the necessary number of votes without this resolution, but those who desire that we shall keep the Philippines as a colony are deter-

mined that any measure which passes shall contain nothing that can bind the Government to any particular policy, either for or against the holding of the islands.

To convince the Senators of the necessity for accepting the treaty, the President sent the Senate the letters and telegrams which passed between Washington and Paris during the discussion of the terms of the treaty. From these documents it would seem that the United States only wanted to have the island of Luzon, of which Manila is the capital. When the matter came to be looked into, however, it became evident that Spain could not control the rest of the group, and that if we took one of the islands, and left the rest, we should find ourselves surrounded by neighbors with whom, sooner or later, we would have to come to blows. The President, therefore, decided that we must take the whole group, and Spain in her turn let it become apparent that we must either pay twenty million dollars for them or continue the war.

The continuation of the war was the last thing the President desired, and he therefore agreed to the payment of the money.

* * * * *

THE island of Cuba is gradually being restored to order. The task which our Government has undertaken is enormous, and it appears that so far the Cubans are hardly grateful for the trouble we are taking for them. Jealousies are springing up on every side; some people are dissatisfied with one measure adopted by the American military governors, and some with another. In spite of all, the offi-

cers are going quietly ahead, doing their duty to the best of their ability, and already there are good results to show for the work that has been done.

In *The Universe* (since then incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) of January 19, we mentioned the Spanish Bank and the dissatisfaction of the people over the fact that this bank was still to have the right to collect the taxes from them. Under Spanish rule the Bank of Spain had been made the means of more trouble to the Cubans than any other institution in the island. Petitions were therefore presented to the governor of Havana, General Ludlow, begging him to cable to the President, and ask that the bank be restrained from collecting the taxes.

These petitions were not at first listened to, because it seemed more convenient to allow the bank to continue the work, as it had all the books and papers necessary. Our Government decided that, if a military inspector of the bank was appointed, it would be impossible for any harm to be done to the Cubans in the way of getting money from them unlawfully, and permission was granted to the bank to gather the taxes. This decision proved unfortunate.

The people of Havana became much excited and angry, and trouble might have followed had not the authorities found cause to disapprove of the way the bank was doing its business.

Major-General Brooke, the Governor-General of Cuba, thereupon sent a letter to the War Department, giving earnest reasons why the bank should not be allowed to collect the taxes, and after a Cabinet council had been held in Washington, it was decided that the privilege should not be given to the Bank of

Spain, but that the taxes should be collected by the American Government. General Brooke has arranged a plan which he thinks can easily be carried out, and which will be put into operation at once. He intends to excuse certain Cubans, who have lost everything through the war, from the payment of taxes on the plantations which they still own, but which at present are not yielding any income.

The action in regard to the bank has caused much satisfaction to the Cubans, who intend to publicly thank the Americans for freeing them from the grasp of the Bank of Spain. General Brooke thinks he has found that the bank has been unfair in its dealings, and has ordered that its president shall give an account of the moneys it has collected. So far this official has taken no notice of the order; but he has been told that if he does not attend to it, and quickly, he will be punished for contempt.

The question of the payment of the troops has not yet been settled, and General Gomez continues to keep away from the American representatives. Mr. Robert P. Porter has been sent as a special commissioner by the President, to look into this and several other matters, and probably the vexed question will be settled shortly.

An attempt was made to hold a solemn celebration on February 15, the anniversary of the blowing up of the *Maine*, but there seems to have been some trouble in getting the affair under way.

It was at first intended to hold religious ceremonies over the graves of the victims; but the Catholic bishop has utterly refused to allow ministers of any other faith to hold services in the cemetery, as it is a Catho-

lic cemetery. The idea of holding services will therefore have to be abandoned. The American ladies in the city of Havana then decided to arrange for some simple memorial, but they in turn were refused the necessary permission by the commodore who is in command of the fleet and will be until admiral Sampson returns. This officer said that the admiral would attend to the whole affair when he got back, and that it was impertinent for any one to try to make arrangements until the latter had been consulted.

The ladies felt very much snubbed, and decided not to take any further steps, but to wait with as much patience as they could for Admiral Sampson's return.

* * * * *

WE are getting very little news from the Philippines just now, for the reason that our Government has established a censorship of the cable office, and no news is allowed to reach us but that which is thought advisable by General Otis should be made public.

The reason for establishing a censorship was that the progress of the Peace Treaty in the Senate was being communicated daily to Aguinaldo, and the reports that there was a strong party in the Senate which did not want the treaty to be ratified gave the rebel leader fresh courage to defy our authority.

Now that no news can be sent out from Manila without permission of the military authorities, the Spaniards are making use of the opportunity to furnish the world with a few more of their wonderful newspaper reports.

You remember the silly stories that they published

during the Cuban war, to the effect that they won every victory, and repulsed everybody, and won the fight at Manila, although it was known that Admiral Dewey had sunk their ships.

They naturally do not feel friendly toward us, so they are taking pleasure in publishing alarming tales of the conditions in Manila, of the hopeless task which we have before us, and of the determination on the part of the natives to have nothing to do with us or our rule.

In spite of these alarming despatches, Admiral Dewey lately telegraphed that all is quiet in the Philippines. Soldiers are, however, being hurried across the sea, and if the Filipinos refuse to recognize our authority they will be forced to do so at the mouth of the gun.

Terrible stories have reached us of the cruelties which the Spanish prisoners are suffering at the hands of the Filipinos, and all humane persons are convinced that Aguinaldo and his followers must be taught to understand that their barbarous practices will not be permitted. The sad part of it is, that while our blood boils with the stories of their cruelties to helpless women and children, we can but recognize in these outrages a repetition of the Spaniards' own wicked treatment of the Cuban and Filipino prisoners who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. The ignorant Filipinos learned from bitter experience the way that prisoners were treated by the Spaniards, and they now know no better than to serve their late masters as they themselves were served during the years of their bondage.

Agoncillo, the Filipino who was in Washington,

trying to get the so-called Republic recognized, has issued another of his protests to this Government. This document has shared the same fate as the other which he sent to the Secretary of State, that is to say, it has remained unanswered and not noticed. This last letter has been written in the hope that it might be laid before the Senate, and explains that the Filipinos were struggling for their freedom when the war broke out between Spain and the United States, and that Aguinaldo had been led to believe that we had no intention of purchasing the Philippines without first consulting the wishes of the natives.

The letter has been made public through Agoncillo himself. This time he has not thought fit to publish the whole of it, but has given enough to show the very amusing ground which Aguinaldo takes for his belief that we were not going to buy the Philippines, which is that "he was never told that we were going to acquire the islands, and so concluded that we were not."

* * * * *

THE friends of ex-Captain Dreyfus have begun to despair, and fear that justice will never be done to the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Island.

We told you some weeks ago of the action of M. Q. de Beaurepaire, one of the judges of the Court of Cassation, who withdrew from the revision of the Dreyfus case, and resigned his office, because he claimed that the court was showing undue favor to the friends of the accused man.

It now appears that this resignation was but part of a carefully planned scheme to throw discredit on the Court. M. de Beaurepaire's action was taken at

the moment when it appeared that the court was likely to find that the case had not been fairly proved against Dreyfus, and was about to order a new trial for him, and seems to have been designed to overthrow these plans.

The friends of the army are in great fear of the facts which a new trial may bring to light, and are determined to use all the power at their command to prevent such a thing taking place.

It is said that the members of the Cabinet were warned that they must either prevent the Court of Cassation deciding in favor of Dreyfus, or must be prepared for an overthrow of their Ministry, and the election of less scrupulous men in their places.

It was at this moment that the de Beaurepaire matter was arranged. This gentleman declared that favoritism was being shown to the friends of Dreyfus, and all France lifted up its voice in horror to think that even the courts of justice were corrupt and unreliable.

The Premier was particularly active in regard to the accusations of M. de Beaurepaire, and ordered that a committee should examine into the matter and report on it.

The charges were that President Loew of the Court of Cassation had addressed Colonel Picquart as Colonel, and had given him spirits and water to drink during the course of his examination.

Colonel Picquart being now under arrest and waiting trial for forgery, M. de Beaurepaire thought he had no right to be addressed by the title he had worn before he was accused of crime.

The report of the committee was handed in on

Wednesday, February 1. The examiners declared that M. de Beaurepaire's charges were unfounded, that Colonel Picquart was addressed as Colonel even in his prison, and that the spirit-and-water matter was nothing out of the ordinary, as all the witnesses at the trial were offered the same refreshments as those accepted by Colonel Picquart.

Despite these facts, a bill was introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies, which provided that the entire Court of Cassation must decide in favor of the revision of a case before a new trial could be ordered.

The Court of Cassation, which, as you learned, answers to our Court of Appeals, is composed of more than forty judges, who are divided and grouped according to the character of the case which they will be called upon to decide.

It has been the custom for each division of the court to decide on the especial cases laid before it, and for such decision to be regarded as final. A criminal case was decided upon by the criminal section of the court, and a civil case by the civil section.

Criminal cases are those in which a crime has been committed against the State, or against a person. Civil cases are those which deal with money, debt, contracts, and engagements. The offence of Dreyfus was a crime committed against the State, and was therefore dealt with by the criminal court.

According to the old custom this section of the court would have been able to render a decision on the case and was almost ready to do so, but the bill before the Deputies arranged that the case must be first examined by the criminal section, and then

handed over to a fresh court composed of members of both sections of the main court, in whose hands the final decision will be left.

The friends of Dreyfus see in this last move a determined effort on the part of the army to prevent a revision of the case, and have about given up hope. The bill has been sent to a committee, and there is every indication that it will pass the Chamber of Deputies. It has still to go to the Senate, but there is a growing feeling in France that should the army scandals ever come to light, they will shake the country to its very foundations. It seems, therefore, better to sacrifice one man than the whole country, and so every effort will be made to shield the criminals in the army, and let the punishment fall on the unhappy man on Devil's Island.

* * * * *

THE infamous Count Esterhazy has been in Paris giving evidence before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus matter.

He wrote from his hiding-place to the court, telling what he knew of the affair, and expressed his willingness to appear and repeat the same under oath if the court would promise that he would not be arrested while he was on French soil.

The gallant Major is what is called "wanted" by the French police, and had fled to England to escape arrest. His evidence was considered so valuable, however, that the necessary safe-conduct was given him, and he duly appeared in Paris before the court. As the proceedings were secret, the evidence given by the Count cannot be learned outside, but it is said

that the court seemed satisfied that neither Esterhazy nor Colonel Henry had been the traitor who betrayed the secrets of France.

Esterhazy was so delighted at this turn of affairs, that he became very unmanageable, and haughtily declined to give any further evidence except before the full Court of Cassation.

His pleasure was short-lived, however; the following day notice was served on him that his examination was ended, and that he would have twenty-four hours in which to leave France. If he was found within the borders after that time the police would be at liberty to arrest him on the charge of having obtained money from his cousin under false pretences.

The Major, much against his will, and with anger in his heart, was therefore obliged to leave the country post-haste, and make the best speed he could across the border into Holland.

* * * * *

A REPORT from Cayenne says that when ex-Captain Dreyfus learned that one of his brother officers had sworn that he had confessed his guilt, he became furious, declined to write or dictate answers to the papers that had been sent out to him from the court, and said that he would not say one word to any one until he was taken back to Paris.

The report from Cayenne also says that in consequence of the testimony furnished by Count Esterhazy, the authorities at the penal settlement there have been instructed to make fresh inquiries from the prisoner. The chiefs are, however, urging that Dreyfus be taken back to France for examination.

They probably do not wish to be mixed up in any further scandal that may arise from the case.

It is, however, thought that the return of Dreyfus to Paris is most unlikely, as his presence might stir up the angry feelings of the people, and force the trouble which the Government is so anxious to avoid.

Mme. Henry, the widow of the Colonel Henry who confessed to forging papers in the Dreyfus case, and who killed himself, or was murdered in his prison, has brought an action against an editor of a newspaper for calling her husband a traitor. This trial was made the opportunity for violent demonstrations against Dreyfus. The streets around the court-house (the Palais de Justice) were filled with a howling mob which had to be dispersed by the police. This lately has not been an unusual sight in Paris.

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A CABLE despatch from Manila states that trouble has broken out between the Filipinos and the United States troops, and that a fight occurred in the suburbs of Manila on Saturday evening, February 4.

It appears that the Filipinos attacked the city of Manila, and made a very determined effort to enter the place and take possession. Our soldiers, however, fought so bravely and gave the enemy such a warm reception that they were unable to gain any advantage.

At the time the first cable message was sent the fighting was still in progress, and though the American general was said to have perfect control of the situation, it was at the same time impossible to say which way the battle would go. Later despatches

say that after fourteen hours' hard fighting,' the Americans were able to claim a decided victory.

The wives of the American officers were taken on board one of our vessels in the harbor, and the battleships assisted the troops by firing their heavy guns into the ranks of the enemy.

* * * * *

ONE curious fact about the messages was, that though they appeared in the Sunday morning's papers, they contained the information that the battle was still going on at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

The reason is that Manila is on the other side of the world. We are in the Western hemisphere, while the Philippines are in the Eastern. The earth, as you know, travels around the sun once in every twenty-four hours, moving at the rate of four minutes for each degree of longitude. This movement causes the hour of noon to be four minutes later for each degree of longitude west of Greenwich and four minute earlier for every degree east. Consequently, in travelling west a day is gained, and in travelling east a day is lost.

It became necessary to fix a place where this change of date should occur, and an international date-line was fixed at 180° of longitude east or west of Greenwich. This line runs up through the centre of the Pacific ocean, on the east of which it is Sunday, and the west Monday. The Philippines, being on the west of the line, are a day ahead of us, and it is therefore possible for them to send despatches telling of events which took place at 9 A.M. Sunday, their time, which can be published in the papers for read-

ers to peruse over their eight-o'clock Sunday breakfast, apparently one hour before the events happened.

* * * * *

THE distressing news from Manila is to a great extent balanced by pleasant information from Cuba.

It would seem that the question of the Cuban army, which threatened to cause trouble, has been settled.

General Gomez, if you remember, refused to disband his army until money was raised to pay the men for their services and give them a means of starting out in life again.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who was sent to Cuba by the President as a special commissioner, succeeded in persuading General Gomez to accept the sum of three million dollars. This was to be distributed among the men to enable them to return to their homes. This sum will give them about $100 apiece. The question of payment in full for their work will be taken care of by Cuba later.

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ON Monday afternoon, February 6, the Senate of the United States ratified the treaty of peace between our country and Spain by a vote of 57 in favor of, against 27 against ratification. As the action is of the utmost importance, it is well for us to record for reference how the votes stood. The Republicans are shown in Roman, the Democrats in full-face, and Populists and Silverites in small capitals.

Mr. White, Democrat, against the treaty, was

paired with Mr. Proctor and Mr. Wetmore, Republicans. Mr. Turpie, Democrat, against the treaty, was paired with Mr. Wilson, Republican, and Mr. Cannon, Silverite. Including pairs, there were twenty-four Democrats, two Republicans, and three Populists and Silverites who voted against ratification. Forty-two Republicans, ten Democrats, eight Populists and Silverites, and one Independent voted in its favor.

The law requires that a two-thirds vote is necessary to ratification. There are ninety Senators. Therefore sixty votes were necessary for ratification. The result was achieved by the solid votes and "pairing" described.

VOTE IN THE SENATE.

For Ratification: Aldrich, ALLEN, Allison, Baker, Burrows, BUTLER, Carter, Chandler, Clark, **Clay,** Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, **Faulkner,** Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, **Gray,** Hanna, Hansbrough, HARRIS, Hawley, JONES, of Nevada; **Kenney,** Kyle (Ind.), **Lindsay,** Lodge, McBride, **McEnery, McLaurin,** McMillan, MANTLE, Mason, **Morgan,** Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, **Pettus,** Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, STEWART, **Sullivan,** TELLER, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott.

Against Ratification: Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, HEITFELD, Hoar, **Jones,** of Arkansas, **Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pascoe,** PETTIGREW, **Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley,** TURNER, **Vest.**

* * * * *

THE fight in Manila on Sunday, February 5, proved much more serious than the early cablegrams showed. The fighting-line was 17 miles

long. The Filipinos were defeated with an estimated loss of 1,900 killed and wounded. Our own loss is reported to have been 61 killed. Brigadier-General Miller has been ordered to occupy Iloilo city and crush the rebellion.

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

* * * * *

Letters and Replies

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1899.

UNIVERSE PUBLISHING CO. :

DEAR SIR—Please oblige me with a complete list of the military governors under Major-General Brooke, in Cuba. Also I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the articles on the "Vacuum Tube Lighting" which have recently appeared in *The Universe*. I am greatly interested in it, and would be much pleased to hear of any further developments.

Yours truly, N. WARING BARNES,
85 Lander St., Newburgh, N. Y.

MY DEAR WARING :

We have much pleasure in copying for you a letter received from the Adjutant-General's office, which gives you the information you seek. We were very pleased to hear from you and glad that you like *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD). Very truly yours,

THE EDITOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.
January 26, 1899.

Replying to your letter of the 17th instant, in which you request that you be furnished with a complete list of the military governors under General Brooke, in Cuba, you are respectfully informed that the Division of Cuba, commanded by General

Brooke, is divided into seven separate military departments, and are commanded as follows:

Department of Province of Havana—Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.
Department of Havana—Maj.-Gen. William Ludlow.
Department of Pinar del Rio—Brig.-Gen. G. W. Davis.
Department of Matanzas—Maj.-Gen. J. H. Wilson.
Department of Santa Clara—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates.
Department of Puerto Principe—Brig.-Gen. L. H. Carpenter.
Department of Santiago—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Very respectfully, T. SCHWAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* * * * *

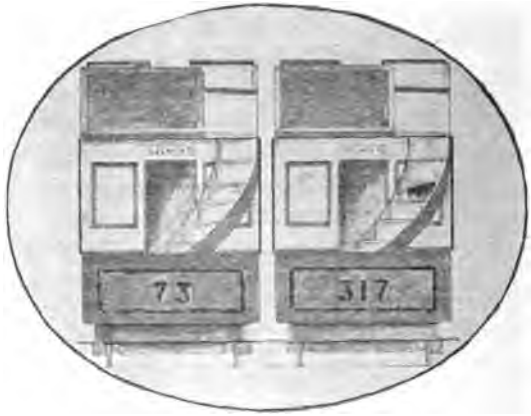
THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

DWELLERS in Gotham have admired for months two fine mammoth piers nearing completion. These new piers, 48 and 49, North River, Manhattan, are almost finished. In their construction special attention was paid to length, as they are to accommodate the largest vessel afloat, the new White Star steamer described in this article.

On January 16, Ismay, Imrie & Co., Liverpool, sent *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) an autograph letter, which reads: "Referring to your letter of the 4th inst., we beg to say that the *Oceanic* was successfully launched on Saturday, 14th of January, and enclosed you will find views in connection with her." These views are here reproduced.

The first shows a section of one of the *Oceanic's* funnels, "drawn to scale," that is, mathematically accurate. This proves that two full-sized tramway cars, with seats on top (such as are used in Ireland and elsewhere), could pass through her funnel, side

by side. The reader is supposed to be looking down the funnel from on top. That gives a hint of the size of this latest product of marine shipbuilding. But figures will aid to a better understanding, and in



SECTION OF ONE FUNNEL OF STEAMER "OCEANIC."

Inside its circumference two Irish tram-cars are placed side by side. They could easily travel through the funnel together. The border of oval represents the metal sheets which make the funnel or smoke-stack.

this a comparison assists. Brunel built the famous *Great Eastern*, which was in her day the largest vessel afloat.

	THE "GREAT EASTERN" WAS:	THE "OCEANIC" IS:
Length over all.....	680 feet	704 feet
Draught (light).....	15½ "	22 "
Displacement.....	11,844 tons	18,000 tons
Full weight.....	8,000 "	12,500 "
Weight when voyaging..	25,000	28,500 "
Steam pressure 25 lbs. per sq. in.		192 lbs.

The *Oceanic* was built in accordance with the Admiralty requirements for armed cruisers, and has fitted gun-platforms. She will be able to steam 23,-

400 knots at 12 knots an hour. This will enable her to travel more than around the world without recoaling, and without using the space needed for a large body of troops with stores and ammunition.

She has a breadth of 68 feet 4½ inches, and is 49 feet deep. Some 17,000 plates were used in the hull, many being 28 feet long, over 4 feet wide, from 1 inch to 1⅜ inches thick, and weighing 2 to 3¼ tons. Over 1,704,000 rivets were used. The stern-post and arms which hold the stern-tubes weigh 98 tons. There are 5 steel decks, 13 water-tight bulkheads, and one bulkhead, 97 feet long, extends the entire length of the engine-room.

Formerly rivets were driven by hand, while at white heat, into the holes punched out of plates. But in this case something better was needed. Wherever there was likely to be a great strain, electric drills and hydraulic riveting machines replaced brawny arms and the forge.

Speed was not the chief consideration, and it is expected the *Oceanic* will take a week to cross from New York to Liverpool. Her twin-screw engines are of the triple-expansion type. Each has four cylinders.

The saloon is 80 by 64 feet, with a centre dome 9 feet high.

There was need for taking many precautions in order that when the launch took place the huge vessel would not stick fast.

It will be remembered that when a huge American liner was launched at Cramps' yards in Philadelphia she stuck in the ways, and for a long time could not be budged. That misfortune no doubt led to the adoption of a new plan for launching the *Oceanic*.

At the shipyards, Queen's Island, Belfast, Ireland, where the *Oceanic* was built, a special foundation of piles, surmounted by layers of logs, replaced the usual blocks on which the keel-plate is laid. At a point on the "ways," about 450 feet from the stern, the usual timbers were replaced by two solid steel castings weighing about 15 tons. In the centre of each a large wrought-iron trigger was fitted. Underneath was a hydraulic cylinder with a pressure of 6,000 pounds to the square inch. Its piston-rod held the trigger in a vertical position in a groove in the "running way." For creating and maintaining the pressure a pipe connected each cylinder with a hydraulic pump.

When the launch took place a small valve was opened and relieved the pressure in the cylinders. This allowed the triggers to cant over, and the *Oceanic* slid into the water. To cause the "running way" to slide down the "lying way," a layer of tallow and fish-oil soap was spread between them.

Her speed, as she moved into the water, was checked by letting go three anchors on each side. They weighed 40 tons, and had 100 tons of cable to pay out and check what would otherwise have been an irresistible rush at great speed.

Before long this vessel will make her maiden trip to New York. If much larger vessels are built it will be necessary to deepen the channel by which they must enter the harbor of New York. It is most likely that on the *Oceanic* there will be few cases of seasickness, as she will be very steady, even in rough weather.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

IN the very nature of the case *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) must depend largely upon subscriptions for support. Its platform states that nothing prejudicial to the welfare of youth will be admitted to its columns. This applies to advertisements as well as text. There would be gross inconsistency in keeping its reading pages stainless, and admitting questionable advertisements. Of course the exclusion of the latter entails a loss of revenue. It also means the refusing of announcements which regularly appear in many magazines and, to their shame be it stated, several of the religious papers.

* * * * *

THIS statement is readily capable of demonstration. It is only necessary to refer to certain advertisements which appeared last month. You could not help seeing them and do not need to ask for authorities. Do you like your sons and daughters to read such things? How can they help seeing them if you see them?

Is a paper which refuses to insert similar announcements at any price, but which shows "the world under a microscope every week, with prepared slides," worthy of support or not?

* * * * *

THE responsibility for publishing improper advertisements rests with those who accept the business. It will not do to offer the worn-out excuse

that the editorial department is separate from the business management.

No doubt it is hard to resist golden bait. But *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) has done so, and to the extent of its circulation safeguards home reading. Is it not worth $1.50 for this form of literary insurance for 52 weeks? Will you show your appreciation by aiding to increase subscriptions to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD in your locality? You can enable it to make good, in increased subscriptions, a part of what it must lose in cash by refusing questionable advertising, which adds thousands of dollars to the bank accounts of otherwise reputable publications.

* * * * *

NOT so long ago the public conscience was aroused over the vileness certain dailies scattered broadcast. The situation became acute. It found expression in the action of clubs, libraries, and associations, which excluded those papers from their files. Then a number of New York clergymen faced the evil. They held meetings, appointed a committee, and adopted the vigorous resolutions that committee framed. These demanded a clean newspaper which might be read by the entire family without risk of pollution. There the agitation ended.

Shortly thereafter the modest-sized *Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) was started. It consistently adhered to the principles stated in its first issue. A copy (or more) was sent to every Protestant minister and Catholic priest in the United States whose address was procurable.

The paper is non-denominational, and meets the resolutions adopted by the clergy. But fewer subscriptions were received from them than from any other class. A pleasing exception to the general indifference was the case of a nearby clergyman, who printed in his church paper, "Tell your pastor at once to enroll your name as a subscriber to *The Christian Advocate, The Epworth Herald, The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD), or *The Youth's Companion.*"

* * * * *

IF *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) did not occupy its own field, not covered by other periodicals; if it did not give expurgated news, if it contained fiction only, the case would be altered. *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) is often quoted as helping to make the best type of citizenship, and it must benefit every minister to have it read in his parish, especially as it stands for the highest order of home life.

When President McKinley called for volunteers there was a quick response, and thousands had to be turned aside, as the supply was far greater than the demand.

When stock in a huge deal is put on the market it is quickly over-subscribed, although investors not in the ring often know little or nothing of its actual value. When a clean, safe newspaper appears, which he who runs may read, is there any reason why it should not command equally substantial support?

It is sometimes urged that you can read in the

newspapers what this paper gives. If that were true there would be no reason for publishing *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD).

But it is most emphatically not true that you can find elsewhere what *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) contains. Test the matter, if you question the denial. Take pencil, and begin with the first page of this or any other number. Begin with the first subject and cross out everything you have read elsewhere; when you have finished, count the number of pages of matter you never saw elsewhere. Then ask yourself, "Is this not worth two-fifths of a cent a day to me and my family?" *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) commends the matter to your careful consideration. True, it does not print fiction. But you can find immense deposits of that everywhere. It prefers to print the news "Universed," that is, sifted and condensed. That not only records history weekly, but gives you a fascinating, never-ending story, and "Truth is stranger than fiction." Your co-operation in extending its wider introduction will be appreciated.

EASY SCIENCE

WHEN one is told that 2,000,000 glass eyes are made every year, one wonders where they all go. That number is made in Germany, and it is also said that a single French firm turns out 300,000 more. Of course, there cannot be several hundred thousand one-eyed people needing new eyes every year, so we must suppose that the eyes are needed

for wax figures, bird and beast stuffers, and uses of that kind. Then there are all the dolls. I should like to know how many new dolls are made every year. Although it is a large number, I am afraid that lots of poor children grow up without ever having a doll of their own to love, simply because they cannot afford to buy it.

* * * * *

I FOUND myself watching lately the figure of a monkey which smoked a cigarette—a bad habit even for a monkey. Around me were many other persons equally interested. Such pieces of mechanism are clever, but nowadays we do not see them as frequently as our forefathers did. We employ usefully things that they had for sport and fun only. A famous Frenchman named Vaucanson made an automatic duck that trotted around in search of food, picked up seeds, splashed about in the water, and quacked. Then he had a mechanical flute player, who could give a dozen airs. Another Frenchman, about sixty years ago, made a conjurer, who went through various tricks. For example, it struck a table several times and made an egg come out of it, upon which egg it blew. Then out of the egg came a bird, which flapped its wings, sang, and went back into the shell again.

* * * * *

NOW, after reading such wonderful things, we can understand how the impostor Keeley, who died recently, was able to deceive people so long. He had been a conjurer himself in early years, and then declared he had discovered a new force in Nature, which

he could set in action by the note of a violin or a harmonica. Now that he is dead, his laboratory has been ransacked by experts, some of whom I know personally, and they show that his experiments were tricks done with compressed air and with concealed magnets. No man is likely to discover a new source of power and keep it secret for twenty or thirty years. Getting large sums of money from people all the time, was apparently what Keeley sought, and he was very successful, as other men of the same type have been before, in the same manner.

T. COMMERFORD MARTIN.

FROM SANDY HOOK TO BUDAPESTH

THIRTY-EIGHTH TRAVEL PAPER

THE McCALL MISSION—A VAST CEMETERY



PARIS is a city of surprises. The old and new are in such close touch, order and traces of bloody riots jostle each other so frequently, that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends.

The daily excursions around the city are sometimes enjoyable, and enable you to see much within a short time. But in view of the half-tipsy conductors and grasping local guides, which you occasionally meet, this plan is not wholly satisfactory. It is better to hire your own cabman and discharge him when you reach your destination. You are sure to find another when he is needed.

We saw the exquisite stained-glass windows in the old Palais de Justice, and at night visited the McCall Mission at 23 Rue Royale. Outside was a seething tide of humanity, and many human wrecks floated by. Inside there were only fifty persons, mostly old. It seemed to us that (as is often the case at home) the people who should be reached were *outside*. There was some preaching in French, followed by an earnest prayer by a student, and the meeting closed with a hymn. If there had been friends *outside* to invite the abandoned ones to the shelter inside, the hall might have been filled with persons not too old to be won. But probably everything is being done that can be done, and we only saw surface indications. We would like to see scores of these missions in Paris. They are urgently needed there and elsewhere.

It is not necessary to write of the Louvre and its treasures, the Tuileries, Notre Dame, the Seine, and other places, as they are very familiar to many.

The cemetery of Père la Chaise is not so well known, and as it is a remarkable place, we went there. Think of the fact that 3,000,000 people are buried there, exceeding by 500,000 the population of Paris!

Our guide and philosopher was the well-known Charles Moonen, whose letter appeared in *The Universe* (since incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD) of May 19. No better guide than this educated conductor is needed. He said: "After all, when we come to this (pointing to the graves), there are only two things that remain." We asked, "What are they?" He replied, "The greatness of God and

the folly of man!" In his daily contact with the tombs of the high and lowly, he had learned great truths which some do not learn in a whole lifetime.

Here are buried Heloise and Abelard (over whose follies many foolish tears have been shed); Eward (the founder of the great Creusot works, where 25,000 men are employed in making rifles for the Government); Rachel, the great actress; Racine, Molière, Auber, Rossini, General Marquis de Lafayette, and thousands of notables. They have all found the same level. Friends and foes rest side by side. The tomb which the notorious Sarah Bernhardt owns was pointed out, and we were told she always decorates it with flowers on her return to Paris. We were also told that she never travels anywhere unless the casket in which she expects to be buried travels with her.

In her plot we failed to see the grave of her husband. It is stated she would not have him buried there, but sent his body to Athens.

The Communists took refuge here during the Commune, and made their last stand. On being defeated, hundreds sought shelter inside of the graves. When the soldiers entered the cemetery it is reported they sealed the top stones and forever enclosed the unfortunates inside, who suffered horrible deaths.

The older parts of this city of the dead have a neglected look, but the new part has many very beautiful vaults.

E. J. WESSELS.

(To be continued. Begun April 26, in the *Universe*. Since then incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, in which these Travel Papers will conclude this month.)

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No. 7. FEBRUARY 16, 1899 Whole No. 119

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With the Editor

THE issue of part second of the History of the World has been unavoidably delayed; it will appear with a later number. A number of subscribers have written that they did not receive Part One: this will be mailed upon application and without charge.

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Current History



SENATOR LODGE, Republican, of Massachusetts, in the Senate at Washington, on January 24, made a strong plea for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States. He said he believed that the United States has the undoubted power, which it has frequently exercised, to acquire territory and to hold and govern it. With reference to the Philippine Islands, he said:

"In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippines, or, to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The Treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action whatever in regard to the Philippines. When that Treaty is ratified we have full power and are absolutely free to do with those islands as we please. The opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence—that the American people and the American Congress are not to be trusted with that power and with that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of those distant islands. Every

one of the resolutions thus far offered on this subject is an expression of distrust in the character, ability, honesty, and wisdom of the American people.

"We must either ratify the Treaty or reject it, for I cannot suppose that any one would seriously advance the proposition that we should amend the Treaty in such a way as to make pledges to Spain, and to Spain alone, for our good conduct in a matter which will be wholly our own to decide. I believe we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incorporate those islands with our body politic, or make their inhabitants part of our citizenship, or set their labor alongside of ours, and within our tariff, to compete in any way with American workmen.

I believe that we shall have the courage not to depart from those islands, fearfully, timidly, and unworthily, and leave them to anarchy among themselves, to the brief and bloody domination of some self-constituted dictator and the quick conquest of other Powers, who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by harsh and repressive measures.

"It is for us to decide the destiny of the Philippines, not for Europe, and we can do it alone and without assistance. I believe that we shall have the wisdom, the self-restraint, and the ability to restore peace and order in those islands, and give to their people an opportunity for self-government and for freedom under the protecting shield of the United States until the time shall come when they are able to stand alone, if such a thing be possible, and if they do not themselves desire to remain under our protection.

"Take now the other alternative. Suppose we reject the Treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines. That will hand the islands back to Spain; and I cannot conceive that any American would be willing to do that.

"If we reject the Treaty we also continue the state of war, and every sensible man in the country, every business interest, desires the re-establishment of peace in law as well as in fact. At the same time we repudiate the President and his action before the whole world; and the repudiation of the President in such a matter as this is, to my mind, the humiliation of the United States in the eyes of civilized mankind, and brands us as a people incapable of great affairs, or of taking rank where we belong as one of the greatest of the great world Powers.

"I do not think that any American would withdraw General Otis and his soldiers and recall Admiral Dewey from the scene of his great victory, leaving it to be said of us that we had deserted our post without an effort to repair the ruin we have made or to save the people we have freed."

Senator Platt, Republican, of New York, on January 27, also spoke in favor of the ratification of the Peace Treaty. During the course of his remarks he said that the Senators who are opposing the Treaty may well afford to consider how far they are contributing to the disorder now existing in the Philippine Islands. Neither this disorder nor the unwillingness of the armed natives to accept American authority, constitutes, he said, "the slightest ground on which to base a vote against the Paris agreement. On the contrary, they afford new reasons why our

action should be more prompt and unanimous. All this talk about forcing our Government upon an unwilling people, all this eloquent invocation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, is far and away from any real point that concerns the Senate in this discussion. There are reasons why the natives of these islands after their experiences with Spanish misrule should misunderstand the presence at Manila of an American army, but there is no reason why an American Senator should misunderstand it, and there is no justification of his course in misrepresenting it.

"Your army, your navy, and your flag are at Manila. You can add to their dangers, if you will. But their duty abides, and the will of the nation must be done."

Senator Frye, Republican, of Maine, on January 28, continued his argument in behalf of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but as the Treaty was discussed in secret session, his utterances on the subject cannot be quoted.

On January 30, President McKinley, at the request of the Senate, submitted to that body the correspondence between himself and the Peace Commissioners, and between the Government officials and Generals Merritt and Otis and Rear-Admiral Dewey at Manila. From this, it is believed, it was shown that the President at first only intended to ask for the cession of the island of Luzon, of the Philippine group; and that the Peace Commissioners at Paris first suggested the necessity of taking possession of the entire group of islands, after reading the reports from the American officers there.

One of the documents submitted in the President's message to the Senate was the report of General Greene, who pointed out that the Filipinos were not all in sympathy with Aguinaldo, and that "his unfitness for leadership was so apparent, that it was doubtful if he could be elected President of the Republic at an honest election."

General Greene also said that the feeling of foreigners at Manila is largely favorable to the United States, and that the British residents there, especially, are impressed with the necessity of the United States taking possession of the islands in order to protect life and property.

General Merritt, in one of his reports, indorsed General Greene as a man on whose judgment the Commission could rely, and he also commended the recommendations of Major Bourne, who, in his report, expressed the belief that the masses of the Filipinos would accept the situation as soon as they fully understood the aims and purposes of the United States.

Major Bourne, who has lived in the Philippines for several years, also expressed the opinion that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government, and that the United States would ultimately be compelled to assume control of the islands.

* * * * *

THE United States Senate, on January 24, decided to discuss the Peace Treaty in secret session.

Before this resolution was taken, Senator Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, argued in favor of open ses-

sions, and afterward lectured the Senators for permitting executive session secrets to become public property.

Senator Frye, Republican, of Maine, took Senator Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, to task for seeking to prevent the ratification of the Peace Treaty. In doing so Senator Frye declared that the men who were objecting to the ratification of the Treaty were building up a condition in the Philippines "which would return to plague them in the future."

He pointed out that the conditions at Manila were critical, and said the opponents of the Treaty were doing all in their power to "afford aid and comfort to the insurgents, who, encouraged by the failure of the United States to take action on the Treaty, were proceeding on the idea that this Government did not intend to exercise the rights granted to them by the Treaty of Paris."

Senator Frye also remarked that Senator Hoar and the men who were of his opinion were "responsible for the difficulties that would be forced upon us in the future," and added that he was unable to reason out why these gentlemen had reached their conclusions.

Finally, the Senator said, it was manifestly impossible for the Senate to discuss in open session the attitude of the Cuban insurgents toward this Government, the defiant position of the insurgents in the Philippines, and the attitude of the German Government and the acts of the German Admiral at Manila "during the time when Admiral Dewey was surrounded by so many exasperating situations forced upon him by the meddling policy of the naval representative of the German Government."

Senator Hoar resented the statements of Senator Frye, and said he did not believe there should be any question in the consideration of the Treaty that could not properly come before the American people. In this case, he added, he believed the more open the discussion could be, the better it would be for the country.

After three hours' debate the Senate decided to discuss the Treaty of Peace in secret session.

On February 6, by a vote of 57 to 27, the Senate passed the Treaty of Peace with Spain, possibly being somewhat influenced by the fact that hostilities had broken out at Manila on February 4.

* * * * *



THE Filipino delegation at Washington, headed by Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, left a note at the State Department, Washington, on January 24. In this document, Agoncillo urged that the Philippine Republic was entitled to recognition, called the attention of Secretary Hay to the strained conditions at Manila, "where over-zeal on either side might create a condition resulting in grievous loss of life," and urged the necessity of an early and frank communication between "the representatives of the two countries."

Agoncillo further pointed out that there are 20,000 American troops at Manila, and that American war-

ships are stationed in the harbor and are to be found within the Archipelago, "although the actual possession of the American troops extended over not to exceed 143 square miles out of more than 200,000."

Agoncillo also called attention to the reinforcements of American troops on their way to Manila, and said it was naturally "the impression of his Government and people that these warlike preparations indicate existing or immediate military operations in the Orient; and they readily conceive that it must be contemplated that such operations are to be levelled at the existing Government of the Philippine Islands." He also asserted that "lately the United States and the Philippine Government have been associated in a conflict against the common enemy," and the agent of Aguinaldo is therefore "unable to conceive any reason why the armies and navies of the United States should be turned against America's recent associates."

"It is true," Agoncillo continued, "that Spain has undertaken to convey to the United States its alleged claim against the Philippines—a claim which Spain was not capable of enforcing, and which never found its origin in the consent of the people of those islands," and added:

"Are my Government and people to be left to suppose that it is because of some desire on the part of the American Government to enforce against its late associates this exploded claim that the United States is massing its forces at the late capital of the Philippine Islands?"

Agoncillo concluded with an expression of gratitude to the United States "for services rendered," and

hopes that friendly relations may continue. He further urged the importance of an immediate answer.

The State Department did not take official notice of the communication.

On February 4, Agoncillo left Washington, and eventually arrived at Montreal. His excuse for leaving was that he had an important message to send to Aguinaldo, and that it could not be transmitted from the United States. This message, it has been claimed, rightly or wrongly, was the message which precipitated hostilities. In it Agoncillo is said to have advised Aguinaldo to attack the Americans before reinforcements, then nearing Manila, could reach them. In justice to Agoncillo it should be pointed out that as the Filipino attack began during the night of Saturday, February 4, it seems unlikely, even impossible, that he could have sent a message that day, taking the difference in time into consideration, which in any way hastened hostilities. It is more likely that he went to Montreal in order to transmit to Aguinaldo the result of the Senate's vote on the Peace Treaty.

* * * * *

DURING the debate on the Army Bill in the House of Representatives in Washington on January 26, General Grosvenor, Republican, of Ohio, addressed the House in support of the measure. He devoted the greater part of his speech to reviewing the late war, and refuted the attacks made upon President McKinley's policy. The General challenged any man to say in what duty the President had fallen short in any respect in which it was possible for a

man to fulfil it. The President, he added, was carrying out the decrees of Congress, of civilization, and of Almighty God. The President would never be an usurper, and his only duty now, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, was to enter upon the military occupation of the Philippine Islands and hold them subject to the future action of Congress, if the Senate determines that the islands shall finally come under our control and jurisdiction.

General Grosvenor then referred to the demand previously made that the President should give to the Filipinos some information as to his intentions, and an assurance that it was not intended to infringe their liberties. He read the President's proclamation of December 21 last to the Filipinos, and said this was sufficient answer to that demand. This proclamation, the General continued, had been torn up and the men who had endeavored to publish it had been shot "by that unhung barbarian, that vile traitor, Aguinaldo, who twice sold his country's honor for money; this person who is so well depicted as the traitor of traitors; a man who has developed apparently the highest attributes of a bad man."

At this stage of General Grosvenor's remarks it was suggested to him that Aguinaldo had been our ally.

"If he was our ally," the General retorted, "he should have stood with us to the end. Benedict Arnold was at one time the ally of the Revolutionary army, but that did not prevent Americans from pillorying him in history as the great criminal traitor."

* * * * *



IN the Senate at Washington on January 24, Senator Teller, Republican, of Colorado, discussed the question of colonial possessions. He contended that the Constitution did not apply to any of the territories until expressly extended to them by Congress. He referred to the act organizing the Territory of Orleans as providing a colonial rather than a territorial form of government, which act was signed by Thomas Jefferson, who was supposed to know something about the powers of the Constitution.

Senator Teller then called the attention "of those who were fearful that the same rights would not be accorded the Filipinos as are accorded the people of the States," to the fact that under the government given the territory of Louisiana the people there were denied for some time the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the States, adding that a similar condition prevailed in Florida immediately after its acquisition.

Senator Teller also quoted from the acts organizing the various territories, beginning with Orleans in 1803 and running down to that of Oklahoma in 1890, as showing beyond any doubt that the legislative idea in the United States was that the statutes did not go by their own force into the territories—a principle, he asserted, which had been repeatedly affirmed by the Supreme Court.

After Senator Teller had read extracts from Web-

ster's speeches against the extension of the statutes over territory without express legislation by Congress, he was asked by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, if it was his idea that the Filipinos were to be taken into the United States as citizens or governed as vassals. Senator Teller replied:

"Not as citizens, but extending to them under military government the blessings of liberty we now enjoy, and just as soon as we can give them a republic they are to have it. That cannot be done until the treaty is ratified, and that is why I am in favor of its early ratification. A military government is at its best an odious one, and it is in the interest of the Filipinos that the treaty should be ratified at once, so that the military government can be terminated at the earliest possible moment and the republic established."

* * * * *

THE Samoan question, which, as shown in the last issue of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, had assumed a threatening aspect owing to the conduct of the German officials in those islands, now seems likely to be settled at an early date. Germany has assured the United States that she will investigate the conduct of her officials at Samoa, and that they shall be recalled if it is shown that they have acted in violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

The Government at Washington is quite willing to give Germany all the time necessary to investigate the matter, and, in behalf of the United States, Rear-Admiral Kautz, who left San Diego, Cal., on January 31, on board the United States cruiser *Philadelphia*, for Samoa, will thoroughly investigate the recent

troubles, and will make a report on the subject to Washington.

Despatches from Washington on January 31 said the State Department had received from Apia copies of proclamations issued by the American and British consuls for the protection of Chief Justice Chambers and his family. The proclamation to the same effect which should have been issued by the German consul was conspicuously absent.

The German consul, it was reported at that time, had promised to hoist the German flag over Mr. Chambers' residence, and issue simultaneously with the American and British representatives a proclamation setting forth that an attack upon the Chief Justice or upon his residence would be considered an attack on the German flag. Instead of so doing, it is said, the German consul sent the Chief Justice a tattered flag which he requested him to hoist. But he failed to issue the proclamation, and did not go to the Chief Justice's residence to witness the hoisting of the flag. Therefore, it is added, the emblem was returned to him.

* * * * *

MAJOR RUFUS M. TOWNSEND, of the Commissary Department, was examined on January 24, at Washington, by the War Investigation Commission. He said he had issued a large quantity of refrigerated and canned beef, and had found very little that was not of good quality.

After the Major had been examined, a can of roast beef, furnished to the Commission by General Miles, who received it from Captain Bean, of the Philadelphia Light Battery, was opened. This sample was

brought from Ponce, Porto Rico, by Captain Bean, and in a letter to General Miles he strongly condemned the meat. The open can was passed around to each member of the Commission and to the press representatives. It had a fresh and wholesome odor. One of the Commissioners suggested that the meat be tasted. The Commissioner and others did so, and the beef was pronounced to be excellent.

General Alger, the Secretary of War, testified before the Commission on January 26, after filing a statement of expenditures from the $50,000,000 national defence fund. He said he thought he was very fully advised as to the details of administration in the several War Department bureaus during the war, and investigated a number of reports of inefficiency or mistakes, which proved to be groundless. The War Department, he added, depended on the commanding officers at various places to look after the condition of the camps. He had issued an order for the inspection of the camps, but it was brought back to him with a message from the major-general commanding (Miles) to the effect that he usually issued those orders himself.

General Alger was asked a number of questions about the beef supplied to the army, but he said that he had received no official complaints regarding any beef supplied to the troops. The canned beef was not supplied to the army as an experiment, and he had no private money interest in the feeding of the army or in any other department of the army. The witness admiited having received a request from General Miles not to send any more fresh beef to Porto Rico, as there was plenty of such beef in the island.

At another stage of his testimony the Secretary of War said he had frequently instructed the Surgeon-General to fully supply the wants of the troops in the field.

* * * * *

THE court-martial of Commissary-General Charles P. Eagan opened at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on January 25. He was charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in using violent language against Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, before the War Investigation Commission on January 12. General Eagan pleaded "not guilty" to the charges, but admitted that the specifications set forth correctly part of the language he used.

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt was president of the court, and Lieut.-Col. George Breckinridge Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, acted as prosecutor.

General Eagan appeared in full-dress uniform, but without his sword, being technically under arrest. The thirteen officers forming the court-martial were also in full-dress uniform.

Mr. A. P. Worthington, formerly United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, was counsel for General Eagan. He said that under the law a witness who testified in court was protected from prosecution, and that, further, the President had promised immunity to witnesses before the War Commission.

Counsel for the General then described the testimony given by General Miles on the subject of meat supplied to the army, and said it implied that Gen-

eral Eagan was incompetent, neglectful, and corrupt. Subsequently, counsel continued, the Secretary of War told General Eagan that he could not prefer charges against General Miles, because of the President's immunity order. The accused, therefore, according to his counsel, had but one course open to him, which he took, and for taking it he was now being court-martialled.

Counsel then called attention to an alleged interview with General Miles which appeared in a New York paper, and Miles is said to have evaded giving an answer to a question from General Eagan as to whether or not he made the statements contained in the interview. Counsel declared that this and subsequent newspaper criticism and accusation excited General Eagan to a degree bordering on distraction, and that the language the General used before the commission in replying to the charges of General Miles was only the natural outbreak of an honest man who felt that he was under monstrous degradation.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, retired, a member of the War Commission, and Maj. Samuel C. Mills, recorder of the Commission, both identified the language quoted in the specifications as having been used by General Eagan.

General McCook also said that the President's promise regarding immunity extended only to legitimate testimony that could be received by any tribunal.

The first witness for the defence, Col. W. L. Alexander, of the Subsistence Department, was called on January 26. He testified to the extreme nervousness and excitement of General Eagan on the morning

of the day he gave his testimony before the Commission.

Col. George Burnett-Davis (another Colonel Davis, not the Judge Advocate), assistant to Commissary-General Eagan, said that as soon as the latter saw the published statement of General Miles' testimony he became considerably excited, and wrote to Miles asking as to the truth of an interview with the latter which was published at about the same time.

The excitement of General Eagan, this witness continued, increased to such an extent that he could not attend to the routine duties of his office; and this condition of mind was increased by the receipt of newspaper clippings, some of which conveyed the idea, according to the witness, that General Eagan was a murderer and that he had acted corruptly in sending unfit food to the army.

General Eagan also told the witness that as he was prevented from proceeding against General Miles in military fashion, he hoped to be able to proceed in the matter before the civil courts.

Miss Gertrude R. Millard, General Eagan's stenographer, said she took the General's statement by dictation, and was aware of his excited manner after General Miles' testimony.

After a clerk in the office of the Commissary-General had testified to General Eagan's changed appearance and excited frame of mind after the publication of General Miles' statement, General Eagan was called upon to give testimony. He gave a brief account of his military career, which included several campaigns against the Indians, and said he had informed the Secretary of War that he desired to defend

himself against General Miles' charges by beginning proceedings against the General, but was told that the immunity granted by the President prevented him from taking such action. While accepting this as a fact, the General said he did not think this immunity covered the newspaper interview, in which, General Eagan declared, General Miles had by inference accused him of being "a murderer for gain." Witness admitted that he became greatly excited, as in his opinion the statement of General Miles had taken away his character; and as he could not proceed against General Miles in the courts, or otherwise, he felt that he "might better be dead in the gutter." He insisted that his honor as a soldier had been attacked, and said that a soldier's honor should be as sacred as the honor of a woman. He could not sleep, as he felt that the people of the country had come to believe he was a dishonest man.

"But," said General Eagan, "I am honest now, and I believe that no one who knows me will believe that I am a dishonest man. My record is clean, my uniform is untarnished, but I have been slandered and wronged."

On the following day, January 27, Mr. D. R. McKee, who had known General Eagan for about forty-five years, and who saw him on the day the Commissary-General made his statement, testified that the impression General Eagan then made upon him was that he had become insane.

The Secretary of War, General Alger, was then examined. He testified that General Eagan came into his office in an excited condition, and said he wished to prefer charges against General Miles for what the

latter had said. The Secretary informed the General that, under the President's orders granting immunity to officers who testified before the Commission, he could not do so.

Secretary Alger was then excused.

Dr. William E. Hopkins, General Eagan's son-in-law, testified to the nervous condition of General Eagan and his excited manner as a result of General Miles' statements and the stories published in the newspapers.

Mrs. Hopkins, the daughter of General Eagan, said her father came home one afternoon, and, standing in the doorway with a paper in his hand, exclaimed: "General Miles has crucified me!" Since then the General had become a greatly changed man.

Mr. Worthington, in his argument for the accused, contended that by the law of this country—civil, criminal, or military—General Eagan could not be called to account for what he said before the War Investigation Commission. He also quoted from a number of high authorities to show that if the statements made were pertinent and material to the cause in hand, and were not objected to by the tribunal hearing the same, and were not malicious in character, the General could not be held answerable for them.

Counsel also called attention to the President's public statement that witnesses before the Commission were given immunity, and declared that the accused claimed this guarantee.

The Judge Advocate said that if the accused thought himself aggrieved by the statements of General Miles, he had a right to demand a court of inquiry, and he

also had the undoubted remedy of resort to the civil and criminal law. But, the Judge Advocate continued, he had ignored all these remedies, had taken the matter in his own hands, and had prepared, with deliberation, a grossly insulting statement, and an undoubted infraction of the army regulations, which he had read before the Commission.

In conclusion, the Judge Advocate said that in all courts the language, in order to be privileged, must be pertinent to the issue. It could not be slanderous or in violation of military regulations.

The case was then closed, and the room was cleared in order to allow the members of the court-martial to deliberate upon their verdict.

The court deliberated for a little over half an hour, and then adjourned, after handing the verdict and the documents in the case to the Judge Advocate. The latter, after going over them carefully, transmitted all the documents to the Secretary of War, who, in turn, perused them with care, and, after reaching his decision in the case, caused the papers to be presented to the President. The President, it is understood, examined all the evidence with deliberation and it became known soon afterward that General Eagan had been found guilty and sentenced by the court-martial to be dismissed from the army; but, on February 7, President McKinley, to whom the findings of the court were submitted in due course of time, commuted this sentence to six years' suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the time prior to General Eagan's retirement in January, 1905. This commutation meant that the General had been retired in disgrace on full pay, six years before he

would have been retired with honor and on three-fourths pay.

* * * * *

THE long-expected clash between the Americans and Filipinos occurred shortly before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, February 4. The rebels, after provoking the American sentries and outposts for weeks, so annoyed the sentries of the Nebraska regiment, stationed on the outskirts of Manila, by darting past them, that, after repeatedly being challenged, the Filipinos were fired upon. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos commenced a fusillade from Caloocan to Santa Mesa. They also began concentrating at Caloocan, Gagalangin, and Santa Mesa, and reinforcements were sent to the Americans.

Early Sunday morning the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places mentioned, and the Americans responded with a terrible fire, which, in spite of the darkness, inflicted great loss upon the enemy.

At daybreak the American forces advanced, and the United States cruiser *Charleston* and gunboat *Concord* opened fire on the Filipinos' position at Caloocan. The double-turreted monitor *Monadnock* also fired on the enemy's position from off Malate.

When the right moment had arrived, the Americans, by a series of splendid charges, drove the rebels from point to point, sweeping all before them, and killing and wounding over four thousand of the enemy. The Americans, throughout, exhibited splendid dash and daring, officers and men vying with each other in displays of gallantry under fire. When the day closed the American lines had been advanced about

ten miles on every side, and the Filipinos had received a terrible lesson.

The American loss was about 25 men killed and about 150 men wounded.

It became known after the battle that the rebels had planned to rise in Manila and massacre the Americans. Large numbers of them were arrested with concealed weapons in their possession, and they confessed having plotted the massacre.

Nothing could be more complete than the American victory.

* * * * *

AT the Brooklyn, N. Y., Institute, on January 23, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, the well-known writer on social and political subjects, delivered an address on "The Man and the Nation." In the course of his remarks he said:

"That good social and national life depends on good personal life, is generally apprehended. Not so the other half of the great truth; that is, that good personal life depends upon good social and national life.

"Some lack of clearness in the conception of international relations arises perhaps from the idea that States, like corporations, have no soul. For my part, I believe that if corporate action is of necessity unmoral, the sooner corporations are abolished the better. But I believe that the members of a corporation are bound to govern its acts by the same standards as they should their own; and that a stockholder who sanctions an immoral act on the part of the corporation of which he is a member, is as guilty as if he

were alone responsible. It was not, in any important sense, for our own interests that this country took up arms against another. That would have been national infamy. I have no doubt that many men, with the colossal stupidity and myopia of rampant mercantilism, urged on this war because they



thought it would help trade. There are others who, we must confess with bowed heads and burning cheeks, are willing to fling a nation into war in order that they or their sons or their retainers may get political advancement.

"But as a nation we fought for others' welfare. To that high service we are pledged. The tasks before us we must undertake in the fear of God. The bosses and the corruptionists will seek personal gain from the situation. I not only admit, I unhesitatingly affirm, that it will take a better kind of politics than we have now to govern these provinces properly. We are thus driven by force of circum-

stances to lift up our national standard and purify our politics. If the nation must live up to the new standard in her relations with other peoples, will not this national ideal shame the cormorants and place-hunters of politics?"

* * * * *

THE French Government, on January 30, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill which has an important bearing on the Dreyfus case. It provided that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation, instead of before the Criminal Section of that court.

This step was caused to a great extent by the recent resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, who at the same time preferred charges of partiality toward Dreyfus against the judges of the Criminal Section of the court. Although the general opinion was that M. de Beaurepaire was seeking to make political capital out of the affair, there is no doubt that the charges served to still further excite the public mind, and to cast suspicion upon the impartiality of the court engaged in revising the Dreyfus trial. Therefore, perhaps it will be best in the long run to have the revision proceedings, after the Criminal Court has reached a decision, brought before the whole Court of Cassation for final decision. This will allay the feeling against the Criminal Section, and will result in the final verdict being received with more calm than it would otherwise have been.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, read the bill in the Chamber of Deputies. Its preamble was as follows:

"The new bill applies directly to an affair which is now profoundly dividing the nation. Doubtless the objection will be raised that the law is made to fit a certain circumstance. But it is, above all, a law of necessity and appeasement. We believe that the judgment of the entire Court of Cassation will appeal to every one with irresistible force, and end the agitation and differences which have too long disturbed the nation."

The bill was eventually submitted to the committee intrusted with such matters.

The general opinion is summed up in the words of the conclusion of the report of the First President of the Court of Cassation, M. Mazau, who inquired into M. de Beaurepaire's charges. He said:

"Without suspecting the honor of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation, which remains intact, it appears wise not to leave it to bear alone the responsibility for the definitive judgment which has to be pronounced."

* * * * *

THE shipowners, shipbuilders, and steelmakers of the United States are entering upon a new and great era of American shipbuilding. It is estimated that there are $60,000,000 worth of ships now building in American shipyards, American products to the value of $1,250,000,000 are going abroad annually, and new markets are being opened in the West Indies, Hawaii, and the far East. The steel production of the United States now leads the world, and it will not be long, in all probability, before America will rank with, or even ahead of, Great Britain as a builder of steel ships.

It is pointed out that during the forty years before the Civil War, the United States increased its tonnage for foreign trade twice as fast as Great Britain, and absorbed three-fifths of the direct carrying trade between this country and Great Britain. Thanks to our great seaboard forests in Maine, we built better sailing-ships for $55 a ton than Great Britain could build for $90. But the war drove our merchant ships from the seas, and the capital invested in them went into other channels. After we had recovered from the effects of the Civil War, the wooden sailing-ship had been replaced by the iron steamship, and Great Britain, with her great coal and iron mines, had obtained full control of the ocean-carrying trade. As our mines were then undeveloped, we could not compete with Great Britain in ship construction.

But all this is changing. American ships recently landed cargoes of steel plates in the Clyde, the cradle of British shipbuilding, upon which the British Government spent millions to develop the river and bring the mines, mills, and shipyards together, besides expending many more millions a year in subsidizing steamship lines for carrying the mails.

American rails have also recently been landed in England. Great Britain's supply of iron ore and coke is growing smaller, and she has to purchase abroad. We can mine our iron in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, make it into ship steel in Pittsburg, ship it thousands of miles away to the Clyde, and then sell it several dollars a ton cheaper than Scotch steel made on the spot. The United States leads the world in iron production, and with an annual output

of 12,000,000 tons, our mines are only partly developed.

British shipbuilders have already sent orders for hundreds of thousands of tons of ship steel to this country, and Harland & Wolff, the great shipbuilders of Belfast, Ireland, gave the Illinois Steel Company an order last fall for 100,000 tons of steel.

With ship plates we are sending machinery and tools to the foreign shipbuilders, for they have discovered that we make better and cheaper machinery and tools for use in shipyards than they do abroad.

In spite of this, we cannot yet build steel ships as cheaply as they do on the Clyde. In the first place, American workmen are paid much better wages than they are paid in Great Britain, which is a very important matter in estimating the cost of a ship, though our men do better work than the foreigners. Then larger profits are looked for on this side of the water. It is now calculated that the cost of steel ships in the United States varies from eight to forty per cent. above the cost in Great Britain; but the finer the ship, the less the difference. Large numbers of tramp steamers are built very cheaply on the Clyde, whereas the American tramp steamer is almost unknown. A "tramp" steamer is a vessel which is engaged in no particular trade, but which is always ready for charter, and will go to any part of the world with a cargo or to fetch a cargo for any concern.

Even English engineers agree that American shipbuilders, with their cheaper raw material, better machinery, and more intelligent workmen, will, without reducing wages, soon build steamships as cheaply as, if not cheaper than, the British builders.

A DISTINGUISHED traveller and eminent archæologist, Siddi Mohammet Taeiber, of Jelalabad, India, recently arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., after exploring the valley of the San Juan. He brought with him a number of specimens of wonderful crockery unearthed there, and says it is probable that he has discovered in America a civilization of more remote date than any of the others.

Referring to a dipper which he had found in the valley, he said it was an article which the Egyptologist would recognize at once; and on a jar he showed the Greek scroll and a Greek check, while a basin from his collection had the Roman scroll.

Siddi Taeiber says he believes the relics will throw a flood of light on the partial knowledge of ancient times which is being slowly gathered throughout the world. He classifies the crockery found as being "sacerdotal" pottery, and claims the specimens bear exactly the same symbols as are used in India and in Egypt to-day, and were used there in ancient times; and he adds it is possible that when the investigations now under way are completed there will be laid bare a history of the world running back thousands of years beyond the beginnings of the histories now accepted.

In conclusion, Siddi Taeiber said he found it strange that America has archæological societies in all parts of the Old World, but none in America, which country affords, in his opinion, the best school for students in all the world.

One of the results of Siddi Taeiber's exploration of the valley of the San Juan, near the point of intersection of the boundary-lines of Arizona, New Mexico,

Colorado, and Utah, is that he will at once begin a movement to induce our Government to make it the site of a national park, similar to the Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. H. M. Peabody, of the Peabody Home for Crippled Children at Auburn, Mass., is associated with Siddi Taeiber in his work. The latter is an enthusiastic Mason, and among the pieces in his new collection is one which he asserts contains all the Masonic emblems.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has hitherto enjoyed the pleasure of possessing the finest pleasure yacht. She is called the *Hohenzollern*, and is a marvel in her way. But unkind critics say she is nothing more or less than a protected cruiser; and with her guns and other warlike fittings this may be said to be true.

A yacht for the use of Queen Victoria is now being completed in England on a scale calculated to make her imperial grandson turn green with envy. The new British royal yacht is to be much larger and handsomer than the *Hohenzollern*. In fact, she will be as large as the United States cruiser *Baltimore*, will quite overshadow William K. Vanderbilt's *Valiant*, which is 332 feet long, and will make a dwarf of Howard Gould's *Niagara*, which is 272 feet in length.

Queen Victoria's yacht is to be 380 feet long and have 50 feet beam. Her draft is to be 18 feet and her displacement will be 4,600 tons, making her the largest yacht ever built. The hull is of steel, sheathed

with wood, and covered with copper. She will have double bottoms, three funnels, and two masts. The engines will consist of two sets of triple-expansion four-cylinder engines driving twin screws and having an indicated horse-power of 11,000. Steam will be supplied by eighteen Bellville water-tube boiliers, and the heating surface will be 26,000 square feet. She is expected to attain a speed of twenty knots an hour with the engines making 140 revolutions a minute.

Her Majesty's yacht will cost about $1,500,000, and will be fitted up in the most luxurious and artistic manner.

* * * * *

Miss Cutting:—"Did you witness the football game last week, Mr. Softleigh?"

Softleigh:—"Yaws; and the excitement was so gwate for a time that I aw—actually lost me head, doncher know."

Miss Cutting:—"Really! I'm at a loss to understand how you happened to miss it."—*Chicago News.*

Miss Jackson:—"Dese am mah new photographs, Mistah Johnson. Don't yo' fink dey makes me out a fright?"

Mr. Johnson (effusively):—"No, indeed, I don't, Miss Jackson! Dey makes yo' out positively good-looking, and dat's a fact!"—*Puck.*

Clerk:—"What kind of gloves, madam—walking gloves?"

Miss Wayback:—"Mercy snakes, no! I don't wear gloves on my feet."—*Judge.*

"Does he have the confidence of his wife?" "Well, she mails her own letters."—*Ohio State Journal.*

Simkins:—"What makes your nose so red, Timkins?"

Timkins:—"It glows with pride, sir, at not poking itself into other people's business."—*Tit-Bits.*

"So they gave you food that you would not give to your dog, did they?" asked a sympathetic listener. "Yes," said the soldier. "I was too hungry."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"I'm ready," shouted the speaker, "to meet calmly any emergency that may arise."

At this moment the platform collapsed and the speaker exhibited great perturbation.

"How about that one?" they asked him later. "That one did not arise."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Limit:—"What do you think of Sunday golf?" "Well, I don't think the clergy ought to play."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Mrs. Fatpurse:—"You paint pictures to order, don't you?"

Great Artist:—"Yes, madam."

Mrs. Fatpurse:—"Well, I want a landscape, with lots of deer and ducks, and quail, and partridges, and pheasants, and cattle, and sheep, and pigs, and so on, you know, and put a lake and an ocean in—fresh and salt water, you know; and be sure to have plenty of fish swimming around, because it's for the dining-room."—*Boston Globe.*

"How does it happen, Jane," snapped the angry mistress, "that I saw you feeding that policeman pumpkin pie in the kitchen last evening?" "I furgot ter plug the keyhole, mum."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No 8. FEBRUARY 23, 1899 Whole No. 120

VERY IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It will interest the fifteen thousand subscribers to The Great Round World and all *The Universe* subscribers to learn that the publisher of the latter has purchased The Great Round World, its good-will, subscription-list, bound volumes, plates, etc. He paid spot cash in full for the entire purchase, hence The Great Round World under its new publisher does not owe anything to anybody anywhere. *The Universe* never owed anybody anything anywhere. These unusual facts must appeal forcibly to those subscribers to The Great Round World whose subscriptions will shortly expire. They are the best possible guarantee of security.

Its new publisher did not assume any obligation to complete subscriptions due to subscribers. He never received a cent from them. Nevertheless, he intends to fill every unexpired subscription.

Subscribers may therefore rest assured that they will receive every copy of The Great Round World which they will be entitled to until the *expiration* of their subscriptions. The only possible benefit the present publisher can derive from his voluntary act must come through the *renewal of all subscriptions at expiration.*

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Unless these renewals come in, every copy supplied will mean a positive loss to him.

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Competent judges consider THE GREAT ROUND WORLD neither as good nor as terse a name as "*The Universe*"; for the world is great and practically round also. But it is conceded that the title is "more taking," and for this reason it will be retained.

The publisher salutes the thousands to whom his purchase introduces him, and pledges himself to supply a clean, safe weekly newspaper which will be a welcome visitor in the home.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will be stronger, more attractive, and of far greater value than ever.

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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF "THE GREAT ROUND WORLD."

DEAR FRIENDS:

It gives me the most sincere pleasure to again have the opportunity of addressing you.

When the force of circumstances compelled me to sever my connection with the weekly newspaper and part from you, I never hoped to be able to renew my acquaintance

with you, and the purchase of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD by Mr. E. J. Wessels is a very pleasant thing for me, as my relations with him have always been delightful.

I had built up THE GREAT ROUND WORLD from its very start. Its idea, form, and aims were all a part of my thought, and for so many months every line in it had been my work that I had come to regard the paper as a part of myself. It was with a sense of personal loss that I bade my readers adieu.



MRS. GENIE H. ROSENFELD, Who writes exclusively for the Universe Publishing Company, publishers of "The Great Round World."

You had been so kind to me, had so encouraged me with pleasant words and spurred me on to better work by your kindly criticisms, that I had grown to regard you as my own very good friends, and so it was not an easy thing to part with you.

You can imagine, therefore, the *pleasure* I feel to be back with you again and under circumstances which are so happy for me. I come back to you under the leadership of a publisher who has ever treated me honestly, kindly, generously, and with an appreciation far greater than my poor efforts deserve.

Yours very sincerely,

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.



RHENASS WATERFALL IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Current History

The World's News, Sifted and Condensed

To the man or woman who loves his country the inquiries and investigations which have followed the war have been exceedingly painful.

The Schley-Sampson Affair.

It is perhaps necessary that the conduct of the war should be closely looked into, and that all the officers concerned in it should feel that they are responsible to the nation for their actions; but certainly the publicity given to the quarrels of the various commanders, and the accusations which they have made against each other, have been pitiful in the extreme.

We lower our own dignity, and lose caste in the eyes of other nations, by making public all the troubles and difficulties of the various departments of our Government. It seems a pity that these very personal matters cannot be settled in the privacy of the offices which had to do with them, and that the people at large cannot be kept in ignorance of facts which only tend to lower their opinion of the Government under which they live and the various branches of which it is composed.

While we are yet in the midst of the Miles and Alger controversy, we are treated to a new scandal.

Some of the busybodies in Congress, who seem to be as curious as old women, have insisted on knowing why Captain Sampson was promoted to the command of the Cuban squadron, over Commodore

Schley, and why, when Sampson appeared to have been absent at the time of the capture of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, he should have received all the credit of the victory, and have been promoted ahead of Commodore Schley, who was on hand and in charge of the squadron.

The Senate having demanded information on these points, the Secretary of the Navy has proceeded to give it, in full; and as this information was immediately made public, we now know that Schley, whom we all so much admired, disobeyed his orders, and started to Key West to coal when he had enough coal to last him until supplies could be sent to him, and that in the interval there was every opportunity for Admiral Cervera to have escaped from Santiago, if he had only known enough to do so.

The report further shows that the victory at Santiago was entirely due to the excellent arrangements of Sampson, and that, at the time when the Spanish fleet issued from the bay, Commodore Schley did not give any orders. All that was done was in accordance with the plans previously prepared by Admiral Sampson.

This information, while it is absolutely necessary for the Navy Department, is absolutely useless as regards the general public. The Navy Department requires to know that Admiral Schley will not obey orders unless he sees fit, but the people at large need only to have known that he did his duty like a brave officer when the great moment came, and that the victory was Sampson's because the fleet obeyed the plans which he had so carefully prepared.

Having displaced Admiral Schley from our affections and made us regard his magnificent conduct at Santiago with a small leaven of displeasure, having dethroned the chief of the Commissary Department, General Eagan, the next step is to drag General Miles into the mire of public condemnation.

The Inquiry into the Army Beef.

The Court of Inquiry into the beef supplied to our soldiers is to meet in a few days, and we shall have more nauseating details about embalmed beef.

If General Miles thought the beef was bad, it was his duty to speak about it; and had he not done so he would not have been doing his best for the army under his command. But why could he not do it without rushing into print, and antagonizing other officers in the army till they called him names and tried to drag him down from his honorable position?

All the evidence which was placed before the Investigating Committee will be laid before the new Court of Inquiry, and it is to be hoped that the matter may be speedily settled, and with as little scandal as possible.

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The report of the War Investigating Committee has been handed in. It censures General Miles for his criticisms of the beef, and states that the fact has not been proved that the beef was bad or chemically treated, but only that canned meat, when subjected to the effects of a warm climate, becomes repulsive in appearance.

The War Investigating Committee.

The report of the War Commissioners is something of a relief in that it blames no one, finds that no one

has been trying to make money out of the nation's troubles, and decides that all concerned did their duty to the best of their ability.

Some of the methods of managing the affairs of the army are criticised, and a recommendation is made that in future certain matters would better be altered.

The conduct of General Russell Alger, the Secretary of War, which was disapproved of by some people, is not censured by the Committee. The report practically says that, allowing for the great strain, and the suddenness of the whole affair, every one did as well as could be expected. Many improvements might be suggested for the future, but as far as the work done went, it was conscientiously done, and only needed a little more knowledge and experience to make it all that could be desired.

While there is a great outcry that the report has merely "whitewashed" (as it is called) the very shady way in which the war was managed, many people are thankful that there are no new investigations to be inflicted on the public, which is trying as hard as it can to maintain some slight shadow of respect for its government.

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The Army Bill.

It is said in Washington that President McKinley thinks the Bill to increase the army should be brought up in the Senate before the close of the session, and that he wishes his friends in the Senate Chamber to push it forward with all possible speed. If it is impossible to reach the Bill in the short time that remains between this and the adjournment of Congress, the President will, it is declared, call an extra session.

At the close of a Congress it is always necessary that the legislature should pass certain bills to supply the Government with sufficient money to carry its business along. These bills are called "Appropriation Bills," and, it being absolutely necessary that they shall be passed, a favorite way of forcing the passage of a bill which is much opposed is to bring it to the attention of the House at the close of a session, when the Appropriation Bills ought to be considered.

Congress knows that it cannot adjourn until it has granted the country the money it needs, and trying to delay an obnoxious bill will only mean an extra session to pass the Appropriation Bills, so the legislators allow a vote to be reached much more quickly than they would do if they had the whole session before them.

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Garcia's Funeral in Havana.

The body of General Calixto Garcia has been conveyed to Havana for burial. General Garcia died in Washington early in December, while on a visit to this country as a commissioner from Cuba.

The body arrived February 9, and a grand funeral was arranged for the following Saturday, the 11th.

When the arrangements for the funeral were made, General Brooke, governor of Cuba, signified his intention of taking part in it, as he desired to honor the memory of this great soldier, and had been ordered by his Government to see that General Garcia was buried with full military honors.

The Cubans were willing that General Brooke should follow in the funeral procession, and sug-

gested that he follow immediately behind the coffin; but to this General Brooke made a decided objection, saying that this place belonged to the family of the deceased and mourners.

He was then placed immediately behind the chief mourners, and everything seemed satisfactory. When the procession came to start, however, and the General took his place, the trouble began.

It is customary for a Governor, or a General, when taking part in public processions or affairs, to be attended by his staff, and on this occasion, as General Brooke's carriage swung into the line, his staff immediately closed up around it, as was their duty.

In a moment there was a hubbub. The Cuban Assembly insisted that it was their right to follow immediately after the general, and that they would not allow any Americans other than General Brooke to precede them. They contended that the Governor's escort must follow behind the Cuban Assembly.

An effort was made to explain to the Cubans that the governor's staff must attend him personally; but they refused to see the difference between General Brooke's staff and the troop of American cavalry at the rear of the procession, and insisted on thinking that the Americans were slighting the dignity of Cuba by putting their troopers in advance of the Cuban Assembly.

General Brooke, having received his orders from Washington, had no choice but to obey them. His staff took its rightful place behind him as his escort, and the Cuban Assembly withdrew from the procession in high dudgeon, ordering General Rodriguez, who was in command of the detachment of Cuban

soldiers, to withdraw also, which order the Cuban General obeyed.

As soon as the Cubans realized that the brave general who had fought so hard for their freedom was not to be followed to his grave by any of the soldiers who had fought with him, they became noisy and riotous, and the air rang with cries of "Out with the Yankees!" "Long live Aguinaldo!" and various other calls of a type unfriendly to the Americans.

A Cuban justice who was to deliver an address over the dead hero's grave also withdrew from the procession, which then consisted mainly of the Americans in command at Havana, the mayor and city officials, and the members of numerous Cuban patriotic societies.

When General Garcia's body was lowered into the grave, the absence of the Cuban soldiers led those in command to decide to omit the usual firing of a volley over the grave; but General Ludlow ordered eighteen cannon-shots to be fired.

The widow and sons of General Garcia were extremely indignant at the conduct of the members of the Assembly. They refused to see any of them to discuss the affair. Bitter comment was also excited in Havana over the refusal of the judge, Señor Lanuza, to deliver his address.

On the evening of the 11th, an extra session of the Assembly was called to consider the matter. At first the air rang with violent speeches against the Americans, but after a while milder counsels prevailed, and it was decided to appoint a committee to investigate, and see whether General Brooke was to blame in insisting that he should be attended by his staff, or not.

We must not regard the outcries of the Cubans as a sign that they are on the eve of an outbreak, or that they are ungrateful to us for what we have done for them.

We must remember that they have been for years fighting for absolute freedom, and that the American protectorate, under which they are now living, does not grant the desires for which they have sacrificed so much. Then, too, they are suspicious of us; they suspect that we are not going to keep faith with them, and that they have only exchanged one kind of bondage for another. Above all, the Cubans belong to the excitable Latin races. They are easily pleased and easily angered. At one moment they are trembling with protestations of love, and desire to give up their lives to show the depth of their gratitude; at another they are quivering with hate, and harbor an inclination to take our lives in order to show their hatred of us and the depth of their disgust and disapproval.

The Latin races—the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, and the Greeks—are like children, but children who are but half disciplined and trained. Their love is just as much to be feared as their hate, and the only way for Saxon peoples to get along with them is to do what they know to be right, and let the Latins bluster until they come to their senses. In time the Cubans will realize that we are doing the best possible for them, but for the present they will hate us and suspect us, with intervals of falling at our feet and worshipping us. The regeneration of Cuba is necessary for the welfare of the Southern portion of our own country, and our reward for accom-

plishing our most unpleasant duty in Cuba will come in our own increased health and prosperity. We need look for nothing but explosions of indignation from Cuba. Gratitude and appreciation we shall never get.

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General Otis has been able to send our Government a very pretty valentine.

Iloilo is Ours.

A telegram from Manila, dated February 13, states that the town of Iloilo was taken by General Miller on February 11, and is now held by our troops. It appears that the insurgents were given until the evening of the 11th to surrender, but that during the morning their "hostile acts," to quote the despatch, convinced the general in command that action was necessary, and the battle commenced.

One of the happiest bits of information in the whole of the pleasant despatch was that not one of our soldiers was injured. The natives it appears offered hardly any resistance, and retired, after setting fire to their portion of the town.

The city of Iloilo is the chief one in Panay, the island next in importance to Luzon. As you probably remember, the Spaniards surrendered it to the insurgents on December 24, while an American expedition was on its way to take possession.

It was suspected at the time that the Spanish commander had purposely surrendered, to embarrass the Americans as much as possible.

When the American forces arrived off Iloilo, the natives refused to allow them to land. It was not possible to do so without bombarding the city; and

bombarding, President McKinley refused to permit. He wished to know whether the Senate would ratify the treaty before he sacrificed any lives over capturing Philippine cities.

Since December 26, therefore, the Americans on board their transport ships have been lying before Iloilo, waiting for the decision as to the treaty.

The heat and the lack of exercise caused a good deal of sickness on board the ships, and General Miller finally agreed with the insurgents that his men should be allowed to land, a few at a time, for exercise on a strip of land which it was agreed should be neutral, that is to say, that it should belong neither to America nor the Philippines. The Americans could not fortify it and hold it, and the Filipinos could not attack any American soldiers while they were exercising on it.

The signing of the treaty and the outbreak at Manila settled the question of Iloilo. General Otis sent orders to General Miller to take the town with all possible haste, and the soldiers waiting out on the sultry waters obeyed with alacrity.

The taking of this city puts the island of Panay into our hands, as it is the only stronghold Panay has. This rebuff to the insurgents, following so closely on the disaster to their arms at Manila, may have a soothing effect on them.

The same report was circulated at Iloilo that prevailed at Manila, namely, that the Americans were afraid to fight the insurgents and that they knew nothing about warfare.

As soon, however, as the Americans showed a disposition to fight, the natives appear to have fled in

great haste, and not to have cared to wait to prove for themselves whether or no the American soldiers knew how to fight. From this it would seem that news of the fighting around Manila must have been carried to the insurgents at Panay.

Aguinaldo, by the way, is not quite so confident as he was. He is now afraid of being captured, and has turned over the command of the forces to General Luna, and is retiring to a place of greater safety, where he can compose fresh proclamations without being rudely disturbed by American guns.

He is said to have denied that he has been defeated, and to be doing his best to prevent the main body of his men from knowing just how many of their number have been killed and wounded by the American guns, which he declared to be so harmless.

He has informed his army that events have happened exactly as he calculated they would, and that he has not been forced to retreat, but has retired, according to a previously formed plan, in order that he may be able to surround the enemy and completely annihilate them.

These proclamations and announcements remind us so strongly of the reports made by the Spanish generals when they were fighting the Cubans, that it is absolutely amusing to see how thoroughly the Filipinos have adopted the manners and customs of their late masters.

In spite, however, of all that Aguinaldo can say, in spite of the assurances that no American bullets can hurt a Filipino who wears the famous amulet, and in spite of the fact that Aguinaldo accorded them the front rank in the battle as a post of honor, the native

bowsmen, of whom we told you, have retired to their mountain fastnesses.

They have counted heads, and have decided that American bullets are not healthy to their constitutions, and that, honorable as the front of the battle may be, it is not conducive to the long life of fighters who are armed only with bows.

The name of these bowmen is the Ygorotes. They appear to possess more common sense than any of the Filipinos we have yet encountered, and after the islands are pacified it will probably be worth our while to make friends of them and use them in the government of the country. Their retirement from the post of honor shows that they are entirely free from vanity, and their withdrawal into their native hills shows them to be possessed of that moderation which teaches people to know when they have had enough.

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The terrible storm which has just visited us is the worst that this section of the country has known since the blizzard of 1888, and the temperature that accompanied it the lowest since the year 1826.

The Storm.

During the blizzard of 1888, the coldest point that was reached was four degrees above zero. During the late storm the mercury sank to six degrees below zero. The suffering among the poor was consequently much greater during this storm than in the former one; but the governor ordered the armories opened to house the homeless, and the wealthy people came forward with money for food, so that the suffering was relieved as much as possible.

In the houses of the rich and well-to-do, the storm was also severely felt. Water pipes were frozen; in many of the houses the gas also froze, and as the prevailing means of cooking now is by gas-range, there was much distress.

Traffic was entirely stopped. No trains could reach the city from out-of-town, and the surface roads soon gave up the struggle to run trains. The elevated railroads proved as great a boon to the inhabitants of New York as they were in the former blizzard, and formed the only means of communication between one portion of the city and another, as even during the worst of the storm trains continued to run over their lines.

One somewhat curious fact was developed. Electricity, with all its powers and wonders, is not equal in times of emergency to man's dear old friend the horse.

One of the first surface roads to give in was the electric underground trolley (or conduit system) which serves the upper portion of the city. The snow drifted through the slot in which the trolley contact is made, and all the force of the electric current could not move the cars. Snow-ploughs of huge size and enormous strength were kept working up and down the lines, but all to no purpose. As soon as the snow was cleared off the surface, it would drift into the slot and cause fresh trouble.

For hours after the electric line had given up the fight, a little insignificant cross-town horse-car line was making its trips back and forth, and did not give in until the horses could no longer plough their way through the drifts.

The storm was so great that several of the ocean liners which arrived off Sandy Hook were unable to enter the harbor on account of the ice. Long Island Sound was completely closed to navigation, and some venturesome persons walked across it from Whitestone to the city. This feat it is claimed has not been possible within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The storm did not confine its attentions to New York and its vicinity. It stretched from Florida to Canada, and from the Atlantic coast to the Alleghanies. In the South the distress and disaster that will follow in its wake are almost beyond description.

To begin with, the orange trees have again been destroyed. It is but a few years since a terrible storm nipped them with frost and caused such havoc. Some five million young trees were lately set out in the neighborhood of New Orleans, and it is said that they have all been destroyed by the severe cold and frost. The temperature fell as low as six degrees above zero, the lowest the mercury has ever fallen in New Orleans.

In these Southern cities there are no preparations for such extreme cold the houses are not warmed as ours are, and such a spell of weather means the most cruel kind of misery to the citizens. When you add to the suffering from cold, the knowledge that their orange-trees are killed, and the fear that the sugar and cotton fields have also been destroyed by the frost, you can have some idea of the pleasant carnival that New Orleans enjoyed.

The carnival procession, called the Entrance of King Rex, which was planned for Monday night, had

to be abandoned, and the city was so busy trying to keep itself warm that it had no use for King Carnival and his frolics.

The records are still coming in from the ice-bound districts, and they promise to make the blizzard of 1899 one of the most destructive this country has known.

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The Ocean Liners.

When the belated ocean liners were finally able to enter the port of New York they brought the most alarming news of the voyages they had just completed. Nearly every captain declared that the trip he had just made was the worst he ever experienced. These facts have caused the most intense anxiety to all those who have friends on ships that have not yet been heard from.

The *Anchoria* from Glasgow had a thrilling experience. On February 3 the captain from his post on the bridge noticed an immense wave rushing toward him. It was about a half-mile long, and of great height. It was about a mile and a half distant when observed. Without losing a moment the captain gave orders to have the ship headed for the wave, and ordering every one below, hurried down himself just as the wave struck the vessel, sweeping its decks, smashing hatchways, flooding through every open space, and carrying all movables away with it. Thanks to the captain's care, the vessel rode out the storm and came safely to port.

Considerable anxiety is felt on account of the disabled Hamburg-American Line steamer *Bulgaria*. A powerful tug has gone in search of her.

A steamer has arrived at the Azore Islands with twenty-five women and children taken from the *Bulgaria*. The latter carried ninety passengers, but it was impossible to transfer the whole of them or the crew to the steamer which "stood by," in consequence of the heavy seas.

The steamer which brought the rescued passengers reported that the *Bulgaria* was drifting about helplessly, and her fate is not known.

The rescued passengers declare that the ship's cargo shifted, throwing the ship on her beam ends. A quantity of the cargo was thrown overboard, but, in spite of all efforts, the crew were unable to right her. One of the water-tight compartments filled with water, and the captain thought it was his duty to save the women and children, and so despatched them from his vessel by the steamer *Weehawken*, which had come to his aid in answer to his signal of distress.

As the *Bulgaria* had eleven water-tight compartments, the agents are hopeful that she has been able to keep herself afloat, weathered the storm, and that she may be heard of within a day or two.

The Cunarder *Pavonia* was also reported to have been sighted in a disabled condition off the Azores. The captain of the *Majestic*, which arrived safely at Queenstown, February 15, kept a sharp lookout for both the vessels, but saw nothing of either of them.

The Azores are a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, about eight hundred miles from the coast of Portugal, to which country they belong.

February 15, the anniversary of the destruction of the *Maine*, was marked by the laying of the keel of the new battle-ship which is to bear the same name as the unfortunate vessel which was blown up in the harbor of Havana just one year ago.

The New "Maine."

It is the intention of the builders, the William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding and Engine Company, to have the vessel ready for launching on February 15 of next year, and to have her completed by the third anniversary of the destruction of her namesake.

There was no special ceremony observed. The shipyard was, however, thrown open to the public, and the workmen cheered lustily as the first steel keel-piece was put in place.

Flags at half-mast showed that the people had not forgotten the martyrs of the *Maine*. It is a somewhat curious coincidence that on the night of the anniversary a fire occurred in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in which the plans of the original *Maine* were burned.

In Havana the *Maine's* dead were not forgotten. Flags were hoisted over the wreck of the vessel, and a visit was paid to the graves of the victims. It had been the intention of the authorities to hold services in the cemetery. The bishop of Santander, however, refused to allow any but Catholic services to be held, and as many of the dead were Protestants, it was felt that a Protestant naval chaplain should also be allowed to say the prayers of his faith over the graves of his dead comrades.

The bishop of Santander remained firm in his decision, and Commodore Cromwell, who is in command of the ships at Havana, determined that there should

be no religious ceremonies at all. The marines and sailors from the ships in the harbor, therefore, filed silently around the graves, laying flowers on them, and each man saluted as he passed. Many of the American women in Havana wended their way to the cemetery, and, kneeling beside the graves in silent prayer, gave to the ceremony the only religious element which the obstinacy of the bishop would permit.

At the end of the procession which filed past the graves came Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the brave American consul who did such service for us in Havana before the outbreak of the war.

He was accompanied by soldiers from the Seventh Army Corps, who marched past in the same sad silence as the sailors, each man in his turn saluting the peaceful dead.

Finally came the bugle corps, which paused to sound "taps," that call which is so heartbreaking at a military funeral.

"Taps" is the signal for all lights to be put out and for the soldiers to go to their rest.

Don Carlos, having declared that he would take no steps to stir up strife in Spain until he found what course was to be adopted in regard to the peace treaty, has now come to the front again.

Don Carlos Again.

He has forbidden his followers to sit in the Cortes while the ratification of the treaty is being discussed, and tells them to hold themselves in readiness for "action at the proper time."

The Carlists have decided to obey his orders, but in



PRINCIPAL STREET AND MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN HORTA, FAYAL, ONE OF THE AZORES.

spite of this the Government does not in the least fear a revolution.

Far from being annoyed that the Carlists obey the Pretender, the Government is delighted that they mean to stay away from the sittings, as the debates will in consequence be much shorter, and the work which must be done will be accomplished more quickly.

The Government declares that the "proper time" has passed for the Carlists, that they are unable to raise funds, and that Don Carlos' long inactivity has worn out the martial spirit of his followers.

Every precaution will be taken to prevent trouble, but it is not believed that any of the troops will fight for the dilatory leader. There is an old proverb which warns people to "Strike while the iron is hot." According to the idea of the Spanish Government, Don Carlos has waited until his iron has cooled off so entirely that the hardest blows will not enable him to weld it into a shape that will suit his purposes.

It is stated by Premier Sagasta that the Queen will sign the treaty before it goes to the Cortes, as she has a right to do according to the Constitution, and when the document is laid before the Spanish lawmakers it will already have received the approval of the Queen.

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The McEnery Resolution.

The McEnery resolution in regard to the Philippines came up in the Senate on Tuesday, February 14, and as it is of the utmost importance to us, it is as well to say a few words about it.

Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, is the Senator who secured the ratification of the treaty by his clear head and sincere patriotism at the critical moment.

He was opposed to the ratification because he did not think we ought to bind ourselves to acquire territory unless the natives of the new lands desired to become a part of our United States, and wished also to be governed according to our laws. He, therefore, proposed a resolution to the effect that it was not our intention to annex the Philippines, but that we wanted to establish a government there that should be for the best interests of the inhabitants, and that they should be prepared to eventually govern themselves. The resolution added that the United States should be free to make such disposition of the islands as would be for the best interests of her own people and the inhabitants of the islands.

This resolution was not passed before the ratification of the treaty, and had he desired to do so, Senator McEnery might have defeated the treaty by voting against it. But, relying on the good faith of certain Senators, who assured him that his motion would be taken up after the treaty was ratified, Senator McEnery withdrew his opposition. He realized that it was necessary for the welfare of the country that the treaty should be agreed to, and voted against his principles rather than embarrass the Government and complicate the situation at Manila, where our soldiers were being shot by the rebels because of the encouragement given to Aguinaldo by our hesitation over the treaty.

After such brave conduct as this it was but fair

that Senator McEnery's resolution should have been given first place after the signing of the treaty.

In spite of the opposition of several Senators, it was voted on and passed by a vote of 26 to 22.

The resolution, after all, means no more than that the treaty of peace shall not be construed into meaning that we annex the Philippines under it, and are obliged to hold them as our territory, but that we shall be left free to do whatever may seem best and wisest for us.

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The iniquitous Dreyfus Bill has passed the Chamber of Deputies.

The Dreyfus Case.

This is the bill which deprives the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation from passing on the Dreyfus Case.

It is thought that should this bill pass the Senate, as it has already passed the Chamber of Deputies, it will destroy the foundations of justice in France.

You will remember that the members of the Court were accused, by one of the judges sitting with them, of showing undue favor to the witnesses in the Dreyfus Case, and that the accusing judge resigned from the Court in consequence.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, and reported that there was not the slightest proof that any wrong had been done, or that any undue favor had been shown.

In spite of this, the friends of the army, who are the enemies of Dreyfus, seized upon the affair as a pretext for throwing doubt on the truth and sincerity of the judgments of this, the highest court of French law, and introduced a bill into the Chamber of Depu-

ties to prevent the Dreyfus Case from taking the usual course with cases before the Court, and to insist that it shall be decided by the entire body of the Court, and not by the Criminal Section alone.

The inquiry into the case was concluded on February 7, and the whole matter, with the new light thrown on it by the witnesses examined by the judges, is ready to be laid before the authorities to decide whether Dreyfus shall have a new trial or not.

In ordinary times the case would have been given to the Procurator-General, who would have examined the papers and reported to the Criminal Section of the Court, which would then have rendered the decision.

With the bill now pending in the French legislature, there is nothing to be done but to wait and see whether the Senate also passes the bill. In this latter case the evidence will be laid before the entire Court of Cassation, instead of the Criminal Section.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, has, however, made it a personal matter with the legislature, and threatens to resign if the bill is not passed. It is, therefore, supposed that the Senate will also agree and tho iniquitous bill will be passed.

It has developed in the course of the inquiry that the use of secret documents was agreed to by the Premier and several of the ministers, who all decided that the President must know nothing about the matter. General Mercier, through whose examination this fact was discovered, stated that this was the usual practice when a court-martial was held.

A fresh statement has been made that Dreyfus was to be brought back to France, and that a vessel had

been sent to bring him. This is the second time such statement has been made.

Not only is France torn with quarrels and dissensions over the Dreyfus Case, and the shameful endeavor so to tamper with justice that the unhappy exile will never be given a chance to prove his innocence, but a fresh and terrible blow has been dealt her in the sudden death of her President, M. Felix Faure.

The Death of President Faure

On Thursday, February 16, the President died suddenly of apoplexy, after an illness of three hours.

His death was entirely unexpected. He was not even considered a sick man, and on the morning of his death had arranged to take a ride on horseback, but had abandoned the idea as he did not feel particularly inclined for it.

M. Felix Faure was the sixth President who has governed France since the establishment of the Third Republic in 1870. The Third French Republic was established after the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Germans at Sedan. When the news of the misfortune to the French arms at Sedan reached Paris, the people went wild with rage and mortification, and immediately demanded that the Bonapartes should be forced to surrender the throne of France and the country should thereafter be a Republic.

The proclamation announcing that a Republic had been declared was issued one day following the fall of Sedan, September 5, 1870, but the first President was not chosen until after Paris had suffered bombardment at the hands of the Germans and had fallen to them. It then became necessary that there should

be some one at the head of the Government with whom the Treaty of Peace could be arranged, and the National Assembly was called together at Bordeaux on February 15, 1871, and unanimously elected M. Louis Adolphe Thiers as first President of the newly formed Republic.

The President of France is not chosen by the vote of the people (as in this country), but by a majority vote of the National Assembly, which is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and is, in other words, the upper and lower houses of Congress combined into one body.

Immediately there is a vacancy in the office of President, the National Assembly is called together and a new President is chosen.

The term of office in France is seven years; but only one President has ever enjoyed a full term. M. Felix Faure was in office four years and one month.

Of all the Presidents of France, he was perhaps the one who was most beloved by the people. Though a man of humble birth, his father having been a cabinet-maker, M. Faure was a man of great tact and excellent manners. His good father had worked hard to give him a fine education, and M. Faure repaid him by profiting well from every lesson he learned. He had the faculty of making himself agreeable to every one he met. His kindly ways made him the darling of the lower classes, and extremely popular with all. The crowned heads of Europe, who were not accustomed to treat the French Presidents with any great cordiality, were yet always agreeable to M. Faure. It was he who had the honor of visiting the Czar of Russia and enjoying the gayeties of the Rus-

sian Court, and of extending the hospitalities of France to the Czar and Czarina.

While France is regretting the sudden death of her chief officer, she is still wondering what effect this change may have on her future. It is said that when the news was announced, the people at first supposed that the President had been assassinated, and expected to hear the tramp of soldiers through the streets and a proclamation that Prince Victor Napoleon, or perhaps the Duc d'Orleans, had seized the reins of government.

When time passed and neither of these things happened, the people became calmer; but every one is asking himself what will be the next move, whether there will be another President, or whether the next ruler of France will style himself Emperor or King.

The authorities are rushing forward the election of the new President with all possible haste, and expect to choose a successor to M. Faure in two or three days. In the mean time, while there is no head to the Government and an outbreak is to be feared. The Minister of War has ordered all the soldiers to be kept in their barracks out of harm's way and ready for any emergency.

* *

The New President of France.

The French National Assembly met at Versailles on Saturday, February 17, and elected M. Emile Loubet to be President of France, in place of the late M. Felix Faure.

M. Loubet up to the time of his election was President of the Senate, and is very well liked by the people. He is said to be a man of learning and culture, and so honest and

upright that in this troubled age, when France is teeming with scandals about the men who are in high position, there is not one word of reproach to be said against him.

He has managed to conceal his feelings in regard to the Dreyfus case, and it is not known whether he is on the side of justice or of the army. It is suspected that he would gladly have the Dreyfus case sifted to the very last grain of evidence, and the unfortunate prisoner granted a retrial, if the facts warranted it.

This uncertainty as to his views has cost him the friendship of the Anti-Dreyfus party; and on his return to Paris after his election he was hooted at by the mob, and greeted with shouts of—"Resign!" "Resign!" "Down with Loubet! Long live the army!"

It has always been the custom for the newly elected Presidents to drive from Versailles to Paris. M. Loubet, however, preferred to take the train and make no ceremony about it, out of respect to the dead President. His consideration did not save him from his enemies. Unable to hoot at him as he drove into Paris, they gathered in crowds in the streets and gave vent to their rage in cries and yells. The crowds were at last dispersed by the police, and nothing very serious happened. A few men have been wounded in street fights and a few arrested.

The rioting was recommenced on Sunday, February 19, when the friends of M. Loubet gathered together and began to parade the streets, crying, "Long live Loubet!" "Down with Rochefort!" The result when a Loubet party met an opposition party

can be imagined. Fighting immediately followed, and the police were kept busy putting the combatants to rout and arresting ringleaders. By midnight the city was fairly quiet, but in the mean while many men had been wounded, several women had been trampled upon and injured, and the houses of the leaders on both sides had been wrecked or had their windows broken, according to the time and opportunity allowed.

Forty-six persons were wounded in the fights. The Frenchman's great weapon is a loaded cane, which is an ordinary walking-stick with a heavily weighted head. When he gets mad and lays about him with this most unmanly weapon, he is liable to do a good deal of mischief. Broken heads are the usual results of differences of opinion among Frenchmen.

Two hundred and fifty arrests were made in the fights of Sunday evening.

The election of M. Loubet is regarded as a hopeful sign by loyal Frenchmen. He was chosen by a large majority of the National Assembly, and those who voted for him were all lovers of justice—men who realize the danger to France of passing the Dreyfus Revision Bill.

If this bill is passed, the honor of the army will be upheld at the expense of justice; and a country that has thrown aside justice is like a rudderless ship riding the angry seas at the mercy of the winds.

The election of M. Loubet shows that the Frenchmen who love their country look to him to save them from their terrible situation, and it is to be hoped that he may be strong enough to do so.

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

EASY SCIENCE.



MR. T. COMMERFORD MARTIN,
Who writes "Easy Science."

MANY subscribers do not require a formal introduction to the talented gentleman whose portrait is here shown for the benefit of those who do not know him. Thousands have enjoyed his contributions in *The Century Magazine*, *Engineering Magazine*, *Cassier's Magazine*, and other publications.

Mr. Martin has been on the staff of the New York *Tribune* and *Commercial Bulletin* and is a trained newspaper man. For the last eight years he has filled the responsible position of editor of *The Electrical Engineer*, which is one of the very best publications of its class in the world. He still fills that important place, and is also vice-president of *The Electrical Engineer* Institute of Correspondence Instruction, which has a large membership at home and abroad.

Mr. Martin is the author of a number of important works, among them "The Electric Motor and its Applications," "Inventions, Writings, and Researches of Nikola Tesla," "Electrical Boats and Navigation," etc.

By request of the United States Government he has become chairman of the Electrical Exhibits Committee for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Mr. Martin belongs to numerous scientific bodies here and abroad. His work is the best introduction that

can be given. It speaks for itself, and there is a charm about it which makes every paragraph enjoyable.

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Our Country's Wonderful Flora.

One of the results of American control in the Philippine Islands will be the discovery of many animals and plants not known now to civilized man, and probably some of these plants will be very useful in medicine or in the arts. The number of plants that botanists are familiar with grows all the time. Some animals seem to have become entirely extinct, but it is not so certain that plants have thus died out entirely, although we are not familiar with all that existed when the old-time forests were converted into coal. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, knew only 234 kinds of plants. At the beginning of this century, Candolle recognized 30,000 species. About five years ago the number was placed at 173,706. The new century will start out with a recognized flora of about 200,000 species, and with all our new colonies, the most wonderful tropical gardens in the world, to be heard from.

❧ ❧

The Limits of Invention.

In the course of invention it would seem natural that we should go on building bigger guns, for example, and that they should be able to deal greater destruction at longer distances. But as a matter of fact, this is reported not to be the case. It is said that the 16-inch gun built for coast defence is the last of its kind, in all likelihood. It will be a monster, just a few inches short of 50 feet in length. It will

have an outside diameter of 5 feet at the breech and 2 feet 3 inches at the muzzle. It will fire a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds, with a charge of half a ton of brown powder. This projectile will have a striking energy that would lift 64 of the biggest freight locomotives ten feet in the air, and at a distance of two miles it would go through more than 27 inches of plate. Yet it appears that 12-inch guns weighing only 55 tons, or less than half the weight of the 16-inch gun, but of equal length, are half as costly to build, and have for their smaller projectile much greater penetration, rapidity, and efficiency. The slowness of fire of the bigger gun robs it of 75 per cent. of its value. In this case, therefore, mere size would seem to have found its limit, although, as I noted recently, we are again successfully increasing the size of our ocean steamers.

* *

Wonderful Elephant Performances.

Some of Barnum's elephants have been trained to do clever things, and there are many animals that have intelligence enough to enjoy sports. Mention is made of three elephants, now before the public in London, which play a game of skittles, or ten-pins. One of these elephants sets up the pins, one bowls at them, and the third chalks the score on a blackboard. It is said to be very funny to watch the bowling elephant get itself in position and throw the ball, while the anxiety of the elephant behind the pins, awaiting the arrival of the ball and its effect on the pins, is not less diverting. The London *Chronicle* speaks of it as a most entertaining and original spectacle, but does not report the scores made.

The snail is famous as being one of the slowest animals in the world, which makes very mysterious the fact that a whole horde of them turned up recently in Chicago. Now if it had been some lazy, sleepy city in Europe, we could have understood this pilgrimage of snails to it, but why they should pick out hustling, bustling Chicago, is something I will not undertake to explain. Prof. F. C. Baker reports that they appeared lately in huge quantities at the Lake View water supply, and have deposited great numbers of eggs upon the screens at the openings through which the city water supply is taken in by the Lake Michigan "cribs." The prospect that the snails would accumulate in the tunnels, die, and spoil the water, has caused no little worry to the authorities. These snails are evidently in the wrong place at Chicago. Other cities in America would have suited them even better.

The Inrush of Snails.

* *

The telephone is a very handy thing to have in the house when such storms prevail as have swept over the country during the past week, and I hear that more people than ever before used it to call up the butcher and the baker, or to talk with their snow-bound friends. But there are other uses. Last week I saw the news that a young couple in New York State got married by telephone, with witnesses at each end of the line and a clergyman "on the wire." When our troops landed in Puerto Rico, a saucy young officer went to the telephone in a lighthouse and called up the military governor of the

Remarkable Achievements with Telephones.

nearest city, telling him to surrender. The governor obeyed meekly. Now a change has been effected by telephone in the government of Salvador, the Central American Republic. A revolutionary general went to the telephone, called up the President, and told him that as all the troops were in rebellion, the only thing left was for him to resign. The President resigned at once—over the telephone—and the new dictator took office without a blow!

T. COMMERFORD MARTIN.

FORTIETH AND FINAL TRAVEL PAPER.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC—ITINERARY OF THE TRIP—HOME AGAIN!



LEAVING Stratford, we had a charming trip over the Midland Railway, through the noted Peaks of Derbyshire. At 3.45 P.M. on August 20 we were quietly resting in the Adelphi Hotel in Liverpool.

The last day ashore, provided a traveler is *homeward* bound, is one of mingled regret and pleasurable anticipation. There is always some shopping to do, and telegrams and letters run away with the fast vanishing hours.

We had time to visit the book-shops and picture galleries, and were fortunate enough to secure a very fine autograph letter of Charles Dickens. It had only that day been offered for sale, with a few more specimens, by the executors of the Muspratt estate.

Many of Dickens' letters are not agreeable reading, as they are full of references to debts and other unpleasant topics. Ours is an exception, and bears repeating. One of its fine passages is this:

"It is indeed sad to see how companions fall by the way, as the life-fight progresses. There is nothing to do for it, however, but to close up the ranks, march on, and fight it out."

On Saturday, August 21, at 4.30 P.M., we embarked aboard the great Cunard steamship *Lucania*. In a half-hour she sailed. Next day early we slipped by the Irish coast.

There has been a marked change in some customs aboard ocean steamers during the past five years. Prior to the advent of 10,000-ton flyers, passengers could converse with the captain when he was off duty. His presence inspired courage when high seas were rolling, and they felt easier for seeing him take his "constitutional" at times when it was all they could do to hold on to their steamer-chairs while the ship rose and fell, or rolled from side to side.

At meals he was greatly in demand, and a seat at the "captain's table" was an honor that many craved. A captain with the reputation of being a "lady's man" usually had a full ship-load of passengers.

All this has changed. You will make the trip from Liverpool to New York on some vessels without ever seeing the captain. He does not appear at meals,

but they are served to him and the more important officers on the bridge-deck, which is like the third floor of a house.

What an illustration this is of faith in the unseen! Over 2,000 passengers trust their lives and property to the keeping of men they never see from the time of embarking until they go ashore.

This is also true of toilers in the engine-rooms and stoke-holes. Passengers seldom see them, for nowadays it is difficult to get into the engine or fire-rooms of the *Lucania* and vessels of her class. Several years ago there was nothing to prevent passengers from going down at proper seasons and walking to the end of the propeller-shaft tunnel as well. But modern engine-builders are jealous, and keep people away from the engines for fear that competitors may send spies below to learn the latest developments in marine engineering.

Now it is impossible to see anything which takes place on the bridge. Our huge floating home was being driven to the tune of 30,000 horse-power, but we did not hear bells or signals, neither did we see a solitary navigating officer all the way across. No more chance to see the officers getting an observation. Everything moves almost automatically. The system is fine, but the old way was pleasanter; the modern is safer. More than one steamer has been lost through the captain's excessive sociability.

In fact, several years ago, while voyaging to the West Indies aboard an Atlas Line steamer, we passed near the very place where the wreck of the *Infanta Maria Teresa* now lies. The captain (who was married) had his arm around the waist of a young

woman (not his daughter), and in that position gave steering orders to the quartermaster. It was bright moonlight, and there are several persons in this city who observed his conduct. That captain *was not fit to command.* There is no telling how near he came to running his vessel ashore that night.

Since then we have been reconciled to having officers keep away from passengers altogether. At any moment a captain may be compelled to face peril from fog, fire, explosion, icebergs, derelicts, or collision. Upon his action the lives of all on board may hinge. His supreme thought should always be duty—first, last, and all the time.

The great steamship companies realize this fact. Some will not even permit captains' wives to sail with them. While this may seem a harsh regulation, it has proved to be a very necessary one.

We arrived off Sandy Hook on the following Friday at 6 P.M. The passage was made in a little over six days. Thus ended our travels.

To those who have been kind enough to express their pleasure on reading these Travel Papers now closed, the following table of places and distances they traveled in imagination with the publisher may be appreciated:

PLACES VISITED.	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE.
New York to Liverpool	3,060 miles.
Liverpool to London	198 "
London to Kew and return	24 "
London to Spithead and return (cruise)	400 "
London to Dover	80 "
Dover to Ostend	68 "
Ostend to Brussels	70 "
Brussels to Cologne	227 "
Cologne to Bingen	110 "

PLACES VISITED.	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE.
Bingen to Mayence	25 miles.
Mayence to Vienna	450 "
Vienna to Pressburg	40 "
Pressburg to Budapesth	175 "
Budapesth to Trieste	480 "
Trieste to Venice	143 "
Venice to Florence	183 "
Florence to Rome	159 "
Rome to Milan	407 "
Milan to Pallanza	78 "
Pallanza to Brieg	72 "
Brieg to Zermatt	30 "
Zermatt to Leukerbad	60 "
Leukerbad to Spiez	43 "
Spiez to Interlaken	18 "
Interlaken to Rhone Glacier	53 "
Rhone Glacier to Goeschenen	20 "
Goeschenen to Righi Kulm	52 "
Righi Kulm to Lucerne	7 "
Lucerne to Zurich	37 "
Zurich to Baden and return	30 "
Zurich to Oerlikon and return	14 "
Zurich to Lindau	78 "
Lindau to Munich	100 "
Munich to Dresden	425 "
Dresden to Herrnhut and return	115 "
Dresden to Berlin	108 "
Berlin to Hamburg	178 "
Hamburg to The Hague	315 "
The Hague to Antwerp	120 "
Antwerp to Paris	270 "
Paris to London (via Boulogne-sur-Mer)	200 "
London to Oxford	63 "
Oxford to Stratford-upon-Avon	50 "
Stratford to Birmingham, through the Peak District to Liverpool	119 "
Liverpool to New York	3,060 "
Total distance covered	12,104 "

On continental railroads one cannot always travel by air-line. Many roads are much longer than necessary, and do not conform to the definition of a straight line, "the shortest distance between two points."

If, then, these Travel Papers have created an interest in the broadening, educative advantages of foreign travel, the publisher will feel that they have not been written and illustrated in vain. It has been a pleasure to make the journey again on paper, with the readers of *The Universe* (since incorporated with "The Great Round World") for travelling companions.

E. J. WESSELS.

These Travel Papers were begun in *The Universe* of April 26, 1898. Back numbers supplied on request.



A TIMELY EXPLANATION.

Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld greets her old friends, the subscribers of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, in her own way. Its new publisher deems it timely to state several facts in connection with her.

The statement that he induced Mrs. Rosenfeld, while writing for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, to leave it in order to write for *The Universe*, is absolutely untrue. Had he done so, it would not have been wrong; but he did not attempt to secure her services then.

MRS. ROSENFELD resigned from THE GREAT ROUND WORLD before its new publisher saw her for the first time in his life, or wrote to her, or received a line from her. *Until two months after her resignation*, they had not met, and were therefore entire strangers. Her resignation was prompted by personal reasons, connected with the repudiation of a verbal contract with the former management, and the announcement that her name could not again be signed to her articles.

The present publisher does not believe in suppressing the names of those who help to make the paper; hence the names of Mrs. Rosenfeld, the Misses Lathbury, Proctor, Guernsey, and Crommelin, Messrs. Martin, Beede, Chrisman, and other contributors have always, by his instructions, appeared in *The Universe*.

Up to December 31, 1897, Mrs. Rosenfeld was only paid to devote a *portion* of her time to writing for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. When the present publisher engaged her on *The Universe* staff, he offered her larger remuneration, in consideration of her writing *exclusively* for that paper.

The wisdom of this policy will appear upon comparing

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD since last March with *The Universe*. The latter is conceded by very many excellent judges to have been "by far the better paper." As THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will be decidedly improved under its new ownership, no need for enlarging on this point exists.

Although *The Universe* did not start first, it speedily became the recognized leader.

The valuable feature of printing *marginal titles* for all subjects has now for the first time been introduced in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, and subscribers will hereafter appreciate the great convenience of no longer being compelled to wade helplessly through a mass of unclassified matter.

THE MISSING LINK SUPPLIED.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, while published by its late owners, was thrown into the sheriff's hands, on an attachment obtained by very heavy creditors. That was on January 27, 1899.

Later, on the application of the late publishers and large creditors, the attachment was vacated, the sheriff was withdrawn, and the court appointed a receiver for the concern. That was on February 10, 1899.

On February 12 and 16 the receiver advertised in the New York *Herald*, that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, its name, its good-will, and property, would be sold at auction on Thursday, February 16, at its late office. On that day the present publisher bought the concern, paid spot cash in full, and the receiver turned the property over to him. This fixes facts and dates.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD of February 2 was pub-

lished by the heavy creditors who had secured the attachment. They declined to publish the issue of February 9, and that number *was not printed.* The issue of February 16 was published by the receiver under orders of the court, so that the value of the property would not be impaired. The present publisher pays for this week's issue, and will be responsible for all succeeding ones. He desires that perfect frankness should always exist between him and subscribers, and therefore makes these facts public. It will no doubt surprise thousands who read this notice to learn that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD was insolvent. But that fact will not cause them any loss. It will really redound to their *benefit,* as they will now receive a greatly superior paper under its new management. The present publisher paid a large amount for his purchase, and did so willingly, because of the future he believes is in store for it. Whether his confidence is well placed or not, depends upon *you.*

In order that there may not be any break in the numbers, and so that the bound histories may be complete, he is printing a special issue of February 9.

Every subscriber will receive that missing number *in same mail with this week's number.* The present publisher has incurred this heavy additional expense to demonstrate to all subscribers that he is tremendously in earnest about giving them *all they are entitled to* for the money sent to the *late* publishers.

The old proverb runs, "Fools walk in where angels fear to tread." But let not subscribers hastily conclude that because the paper failed under its late publishers it will not be a success in its present hands. Some of the best-paying railways in our country went through the agony of one or more receiverships. The strongest

papers and magazines have gone through the same process. It should also be remembered that a paper like THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, which now owes nothing to anybody, has a far better chance than one in which the necessary financial strength was lacking.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD at the eleventh hour underwent an operation for "transfusion of blood" (as the surgeons say), and now has recovered from financial debility.

But if any intending subscriber feels *timid* about sending the Universe Publishing Company the $1.50 required for a year's subscription, the publisher, for an additional *twenty cents* (to cover premium), will furnish the guarantee of an insurance company that they will refund any part of the $1.50 which may be due subscribers in case the insured *fails to receive fifty-two numbers.*

It is very certain that had not some publisher purchased the property, subscribers would not have received another copy. Their money would have been lost.



President and Treasurer Universe Publishing Company.

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No 9. MARCH 2, 1899 Whole No. 121

ECHOES OF THE RECEIVERSHIP.

IT appears from the correspondence turned over by the postmaster, by order of the receiver of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company, to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, at its new offices, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, that the ex-publisher notified parties who sent remittances that "THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is in the receiver's hands."

He appears, however, to have suppressed the information that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD *is no longer in the "receiver's hands,"* but is being published by the Universe Publishing Company. This fact he knew on February 16, when Mr. Wessels in his presence bought the property at the receiver's sale. It seems very strange that after the ex-publisher knew that a responsible party had bought the paper and announced he would make good every subscription (although *he had not received the cash*), the ex-publisher *failed to notify the subscribers to that effect.* One would suppose he would be so immensely relieved by having shifted a heavy load from his own to *another's* shoulders, that he would be only too glad to proclaim everywhere that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD was being published without any interruption.

He has not done so, and his failure to explain this has caused the new publisher a great deal of delay and trouble. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD under its new ownership is trying to straighten out the great confusion it finds in the mailing-lists and correspondence turned over by the receiver, and asks your indulgence for a short time, in order that everything may be in smooth running order.

It is very unpleasant to have to make announcements of this kind. But it is forced upon the publisher. He is not in any sense a "persecutor," but wants subscribers to know *exactly* how things are. Other important announcements appear in this issue, under the heading "A Remarkable Letter," pp. 308 to 313.

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PEEL CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Current History

The World's News, Sifted and Condensed

M. Emile Loubet, the new President of the French Republic, has succeeded in gaining the respect and confidence of the better element of Frenchmen by the manly and patriotic message which he sent to the Parliament on February 21. The hurried circumstances which attended his election gave him no time to prepare such a carefully thought-out document as his predecessors have always presented. Almost before he was aware that he was a candidate for the office, he was elected and installed as President of France. His message was therefore little else than the sincere expression of his feelings. It is all the more valuable because it does not bear the imprint of having been composed to please a party, but merely gives voice to the sentiments of a man who realizes the greatness of the task to which he has been called, and honors and respects the country which he has been elected to serve.

The New President of France.

His message is very clear upon the main points that are at issue in France; that is to say, the quarrels between the army and the law, those two most vital supports of a government which the differences over the Dreyfus case have set against each other.

M. Loubet, in his message, declares his intention of upholding the Constitution. He maintains that it is necessary to give equal respect to the law, which is

the safeguard of a country, and to the army which protects the law. Both are equal under the Constitution, and in his opinion it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate to maintain the dignity of each.

He asks Parliament to aid him to guide the affairs of state through what he styles the "difficulties" which they are encountering, and declares that if the people of France will only be more just to each other, they will be able to work their way calmly through the problem which is now disturbing the country.

His message was received with satisfaction in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and has done much to inspire the people with confidence.

It is said in Paris that the conduct of the anti-Dreyfus agitators during the trying time after the death of President Faure, and before his successor was selected, has shown true Frenchmen that these agitators do not really desire the good of France, but are working for a revolution, or a change of any sort that may bring personal benefit to them.

President Faure being dead, and France for the moment having had no chief magistrate, either of the Pretenders to the throne might have made a successful effort to seize the power they desired; it was therefore the duty of every true Frenchman to forget party issues, and combine for the protection of the country and the Republic. There should have been no Dreyfusites, or anti-Dreyfusites, but one earnest body of patriots working for the good of the country, instead.

The anti-Dreyfusites, however, seized upon the opportunity to hamper the Government as much as possible. They received the new President, because he

was not of their party, with insult and hatred, and organized riots which brought Paris to such a disturbed condition that a strong hand might have seized the reins of Government, and plunged France into the miseries of a revolution.

Now that the danger is past, the thinking part of the people are beginning to realize how great it has been, and are turning in disgust from the agitators toward the man who promises, above all things, to support the Constitution, and see that the various institutions are properly respected under his Government.

One of the most important signs of the change in public feeling is the resignation of the president of the League of the French Fatherland.

This was a society formed for the purpose of opposing the revision of the Dreyfus case. It was the idea of its founders that Dreyfus had been justly condemned, and that a revision of his case would bring discredit on the honor of the army. France is essentially a military country and the army is its idol. It therefore seemed the worst possible thing that could happen to the country for the Dreyfus case to be revised, and the honor of the court-martial which had condemned him doubted. The league did not believe that the army officers had held back any information, and supposed that everything had been done in accordance with law and order. When, however, they realized the lengths that the so-called friends of the army were willing to go, even to suppressing truth, interfering with the law, and hooting down an untried President because he was not of their opinion, the members of the league became

alarmed, and their president, followed by a large number of the members, publicly announced a disapproval of the attitude toward President Loubet, and an intention to uphold him, and with him work for the good of France.

The character of M. Emile Loubet has always been beyond reproach, and in an age when Frenchmen, high in power, have not thought it beneath their dignity to receive bribes and enter into affairs that are, to say the least, shady, M. Loubet has maintained his honor.

In spite of this his enemies have endeavored to throw discredit on him by raising the cry of "Panama" when they wanted to excite the mob to violence. Their intention has been to hint that M. Loubet was concerned in the scandals connected with the Panama Canal. The French public subscribed immense sums of money for the building of the Panama Canal, only to find, after years of waiting, that the work had not been properly pushed forward, and that the money subscribed had found lodgment in the pockets of various politicians and members of the Government.

The mass of the French people lost so much money over this transaction (by the mass is meant the people of small means who had put the savings of a lifetime into the Panama Canal Company), that the mere mention of the word "Panama" to the majority of Frenchmen acts like a red rag shown to a bull.

The agitators understood this, and thought that by using it as a party cry they might raise riots and confusions which would cause M. Loubet to resign. As a matter of fact, M. Loubet was not concerned in the Panama scandals in any way.

He was Prime Minister at the time they came to light, and entered into negotiations with a man whom he supposed to be the head of the gang of swindlers in the hope of bringing all the guilty persons to justice.

The fact that all but the agitators themselves have resented this unjust attempt to blacken M. Loubet's character is considered a hopeful sign that France has passed through the worst of her troubles, that peace may soon be restored, and that all parties will be reconciled.

It is whispered in Paris that it is now a matter of small importance whether the bill to change the procedure in the Court of Cassation becomes a law or not. There is a large majority of the judges, who form the entire court, in favor of revising the case, and no matter whether it is left in the hands of the Criminal Section, according to the usual method, or whether it is submitted to the whole body, according to the bill introduced by M. Dupuy, Dreyfus will get a fresh trial.

It is also said that from the evidence which has been laid before them, the judges are convinced that not a shadow of guilt rests on the unfortunate captain, and that he will be set at liberty and restored to his rank in the army. If this should prove to be the truth, Alfred Dreyfus has been a veritable martyr.

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The Pretenders.

The two pretenders to the throne of France have not been letting any grass grow under their feet. As soon as the news of President Faure's death reached Prince Victor Napoleon in Brussels, he telegraphed right and left to the

friends of his cause, and a large meeting of the leaders of his party was called.

But the prompt action on the part of the National Assembly has possibly put an end to the hopes of the Bonapartists, for nothing so far has been heard from them, and the excellent message from President Loubet has calmed the angry feelings of the people to a great extent.

The Bourbons were not less active than the Bonapartists. The Duc d'Orleans has also arrived in Brussels, and is said to be waiting for some Paris friends. It is reported that he has some plans arranged which he hopes to carry out on the day of President Faure's funeral. What these plans are, he is of course not willing to say. Prince Victor Bonaparte, by the way, is intensely annoyed that the Duc should have come to Brussels. One pretender to the throne of France is enough for Brussels at one time, and he feels that his dignity is lessened by the appearance of the Bourbon Pretender on the scene.

It is certain that had the late President Faure been stricken with a lingering illness, which would have given the rival pretenders time to arrange their plans, France would now be facing the horrors of a revolution. The suddenness of the death of President Faure was perhaps the greatest blessing that has befallen France in many a year.

* *

In the Philippines.

Fighting continues in the Philippines, and though the insurgents have received a severe check, their spirit still appears unbroken.

Through lack of sufficient force to pursue the rebels, General Otis telegraphs that he is

not able to put an end to the rebellion as quickly as he would like to do, but that as soon as his reinforcements arrive he will begin a vigorous campaign against the Filipinos and subdue them.

In the mean while matters are progressing favorably. Small encounters are constantly taking place between the Filipinos and the Americans, but in all of them the American forces are victorious.

Our troops are constantly harassed by the native sharpshooters, who adopt the same plan that the Spaniards did in Cuba. Perched in the branches of trees, or hidden away in the jungle, they wait their opportunity to fire upon some unwary outpost or unsuspecting soldier. Aguinaldo has issued an announcement that he is waging a humane war, and that the Americans are committing all kinds of outrages. In spite of his announcement his sharpshooters make a regular practice of firing on ambulances and litters, and any spot that has the Red Cross flag flying over it is made an especial target for Filipino bullets.

A message from General Otis to the War Department, which was received February 21, gives an account of an order issued by the Filipino Government at Malolos. It was addressed to the natives in Manila, and gave them directions to rise as one man on the night of February 15 and massacre all the foreigners in Manila. Philippine families alone were to be spared, and the Americans and all other foreigners whatsoever were to be killed.

The order concluded with the cry, "Down with the American tyrants! Either independence or death!"

In spite of the discovery of this very uncomfort-

able plot, General Otis declares that the situation is improving, and sends very encouraging messages to the War Department. An attempt was made to set Manila on fire on February 23, but owing to the watch kept by the army the fires were discovered and put out before much damage was done. It had evidently been arranged that a general rising and massacre should take place during the confusion caused by the fire, but this also was checked by the alertness of our soldiers.

Conditions Improving at Iloilo.

General Otis reports that the despatches from General Miller at Iloilo are most encouraging. Peace has been restored to the city and business has been resumed. The insurgent forces are a few miles from the city, but appear to be discouraged, and are gradually deserting their leaders and returning to their homes.

Our Flag Over Negros Island.

One of the pleasant pieces of information which General Otis had to send was that the people of the island of Negros had offered their allegiance to the United States, and had raised the Stars and Stripes over their capital and asked for American protection.

Negros is one of the important Philippine Islands, and lies between Panay and Cebu, being separated from Panay by a channel about ten miles wide. It is a fertile island about one hundred and fifty miles long and twenty-five miles broad. There is a population of about three hundred thousand people who are peaceful and industrious. They have never been in sympathy with either the Spaniards or the insur-

gents, and appear to wish to be left in peace to pursue their own way without interference.

There is a small insurgent force on the island of Negros, and a deputation of natives has waited on General Miller at Iloilo, asking him to disperse them.

* *

Spanish Affairs.

The bill to pay Spain the twenty million dollars agreed to under the Peace Treaty as a return for the Philippine Islands has passed the House of Representatives, and Spain may shortly receive the only solace she has known in many months.

On the reassembling of the Cortes in Madrid on February 20, the question of the conduct of the war was brought up, and a heated debate followed, in which one of the members complained that five months had elapsed since the close of the war and not a single general had yet been shot. Pleasant people the Spaniards! All their greatest leaders, De Rivera, Weyler, Blanco, Cervera, and Linares, came in for their share of hatred and abuse, and finally a sensation was created by one of the members, who announced that the leaders were not responsible for the fall of Santiago, but that it had been ordered by the Government, and that General Blanco had protested against obeying the order, which had been sent to him as Captain-General of Cuba.

The discussion was caused by the presentation of the bill authorizing the Government to give up Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States.

Premier Sagasta, in presenting this bill, recommended that it be dealt with as quickly as possible,

and it was this point which appeared to arouse the wrath of the members. They insisted that such an important matter as the cession of territory should be carefully considered, and proceeded to consider it by heaping abuse on every one connected with the Government and the conduct of the war.

The Spanish Government has cabled to General Rios, who is still in the Philippines, ordering him to release three thousand Filipino prisoners who have been exiled to the Caroline and Ladrone Islands. The object of this move is to soften the hearts of the Filipinos so that they will release the Spanish prisoners that they are holding.

It is stated that Spain has resolved to sell the Caroline and Ladrone Islands, but has not yet decided how she will sell them, nor from whom she will be willing to receive offers.

These islands are the last of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific Ocean, and amount to so little that it is not worth Spain's while to maintain a force of soldiers to defend them, as she must do if she retains them. It is therefore a sensible move on her part to rid herself of them since she can no longer hold the Philippines.

The island of Guam, in the Ladrone group, was seized by Captain Glass, of the cruiser *Charleston*, while he was on his way to join Admiral Dewey at Manila. It now belongs to the United States.

Spain is now having to confront the question of what she shall do with the floating docks which were built for her at such enormous expense and are still unpaid for. One of these is at Havana, and the other in Subig Bay, Manila.

Ships that are long in Southern waters are apt to get foul, through barnacles and limpets fastening on to the keel and sides, and when they get in this condition their speed is much decreased because the growths which cover them blunt the sharp edges of the keel and prevent it from slipping easily through the water. It is therefore necessary that the ships' bottoms should be scraped every six months or so. To do this properly it is necessary that vessels should be docked. In ordinary times ships could be sent home from their Pacific station when they get foul, so that they might be cleaned, painted, and fitted for service again; but when the Spanish troubles broke out, and warships were needed in both the West and East Indies, it became impossible to spare them long enough to go back to Spain for overhauling. The Government therefore decided that floating docks must be established in her foreign possessions so that the necessary work could be done on the spot.

The Havana dock was ordered by General Weyler, and was to cost $900,000. The dock was built and started on its way to Havana before it was discovered that the waters of the harbor were too shallow for it, and that it would take six months' dredging before a basin could be made for it.

When it was finished it was so big and heavy that it was doubtful if any ship could safely tow it across the Atlantic, and altogether Weyler had a very uncomfortable time of it over his dock, which now lies at Havana.

The two docks are too valuable to be abandoned and too costly to find ready purchasers, so Spain has decided to have the Manila dock towed back to Spain,

and is willing to sell the one at Havana if she can find any one who wants it at her price. She has refused an offer of $600,000 for it. Considering that the dock is not placed, and will cost a good deal of money to fix, this is not such a bad offer.

* *

Cuba and Porto Rico.

There is not much to tell about the state of affairs in the West Indian Islands. The Cubans continue to wish we would go back to our own country and leave them to mind their own affairs; this we have not the slightest intention of doing until we are assured that they know how to manage these same affairs, and are not going to give us any further trouble.

General Gomez is making his way to Havana, and his progress is one long triumph. As he passes from town to town the brave old general is received with enthusiasm by his country people, who shower him with honors. At every stopping-place the old hero addresses the people, and the one burden of his song is that Cuba must be free.

General Gomez continues to have the gravest doubts of the good faith of the Americans, and says boldly that the help rendered by the United States was tardy, to say the least. At the same time he does not hesitate to ask us to spend our money to pay off his army, and to grumble that the sum already offered is not large enough.

Governor-General Brooke has decided to give the Cubans some measure of self-government, and as he finds them capable of taking care of their own affairs intends to trust them to a greater extent.

He has just issued an order, which relieves the officers of the Cuban Government from reporting all their actions to the military authorities, and gives them the same independence that the chiefs of the bureaus in the United States have. If this method is found to work successfully, he will still further extend the liberty.

In Porto Rico much the same spirit prevails as in Cuba. The natives resent the presence of the Americans, and are sighing for liberty on their own account.

Governor-General Henry, who gave them a full measure of freedom at first, has been obliged to curtail it considerably, and lay a somewhat heavy hand on the Porto Ricans.

He had allowed the form of government which the Spaniards had instituted to continue. This was known as the Insular Cabinet, and was composed of natives of the island. It was but a short time before the Governor-General discovered that the Insular Cabinet was using its power to help its friends and its own party, and was continuing the old Spanish system of oppression, only this time one party of the Porto Ricans was the oppressor, not the oppressed.

As soon as the Governor-General became convinced that the Government was for the benefit of the party and not of the people, he decided to take the matter in hand, and dissolved the Insular Cabinet, declaring that it was not in accord with the American ideas of progress. He then announced that the future Government should be divided into four departments, State, Justice, Finance, and Interior, each to be under the

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, which has become a necessity to the city of New York, has been ordered to remove within six months that part of its structure which crosses Battery Park. On February 17, this notice was served on Mr. George J. Gould, who is president of the company.

Elevated Road Troubles.

The Department of Public Parks, which has control of Battery Park, has a perfect right to order the road to move, for it seems that when the elevated road was first built, permission was granted to the Manhattan Company to use Battery Park only at the pleasure of the Park Board. In the agreement dated February 10, 1876, there is a clause expressly stating that if at any time the Department of Public Parks should think it advisable to remove the structure from Battery Park, a notice in writing should be given, and the removal would have to be made in six months.

No notice has ever been taken of this clause, and it is probable that it would never have been enforced if the elevated road had carried out its part of the bargain, which was, that Battery Park should not be destroyed by the road, and with the exception of the noise of the trains passing overhead, the park should be left in a fit condition for the use of the public. The park was laid out for the health and recreation of the people, but the Elevated Railroad Company has grown so careless in the use of it, that people have found it impossible to stroll there without being annoyed by water and dirt dropping on them from the tracks above.

Time and again the attention of the company has been called to these nuisances, but nothing has been done to remedy them, and so, finally, the notice was served.

The railroad company is both alarmed and indignant, and is now anxious to settle the affair without having to remove its tracks.

Unless other reasons are at the bottom of the matter, this can perhaps be done by agreeing to the reforms asked for by the city, and especially to that one which calls for putting drip-pans under the tracks, to catch the constant drippings of water.

Everybody will watch with interest to see how the matter is arranged, for the elevated road is a necessity to the city, and to the many workers who spend their days within the boundaries of Manhattan Island, and in the evenings go to their homes in the suburbs.

It hardly seems possible to do away with that portion of the road which crosses Battery Park, for it must be remembered that the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue branches are brought together at this point, and form a junction which is most convenient to users of South, Staten Island, and other ferries. Politics are without doubt at the bottom of the movement to compel the tracks to be removed. It would be gratifying if the movement arose from an honest desire to grant the citizens those rights which should long since have been respected.



The Czar of Russia has issued an order that the Parliament and Senate of Finland are no longer to discuss matters that relate to the general government of Russia, and that in future the affairs of Finland will be settled in St. Petersburg.

The Czar Oppresses Finland

This order has called forth indignant protests from the Finns, who look upon it as a blow aimed at their ancient constitution, which dates from the year 1772, and was preserved to them by special grant of Alexander I. of Russia in 1810.

Finland is a Grand Duchy of Russia, the Emperor himself having the title of Grand Duke. It lies to the northwest of Russia, and east of Norway and Sweden, which two countries are classed together under the name of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

It was conquered by the Swedes in the twelfth century; but lying as it does between Russia and Sweden, it has been many times taken by Russia, and as often restored to Sweden.

Its last change was in 1808. Gustavus IV. was then King of Sweden, and through his enmity to Napoleon the Great was drawn into a war with Russia, which country was at the time an ally of France.

The Swedes were unable to defend themselves against their powerful enemy, and Finland was once more wrested from their grasp and became Russian territory.

The country is prosperous, and raises large herds of cattle, one of its chief exports being butter. Timber is also one of the great sources of revenue, for Finland has very extensive forests.

The chief feature of Finnish scenery is the vast

number of lakes with which the country is dotted. It is estimated that 11 per cent of the whole area of Finland is under the lakes. The country being so wooded, and covered with so many lakes, the scenery of Finland is romantic and beautiful in the extreme.

The Finns are a cheerful, honest, and peace-loving people, and strangely enough speak a language which is unlike any of the tongues of Northern Europe. It in some ways resembles the Turkish language.

It is considered strange that the Emperor of Russia, who is such a liberal-minded man, should try to deprive his Finnish subjects of their rights. His action has caused considerable uneasiness among the people of the Scandinavian Peninsula, who see in it the first step toward an attempt to absorb Norway and Sweden into his dominion. The Swedish papers recommend the people of the Peninsula to leave off their own quarrels and prepare to defend themselves.

Norway and Sweden are now at loggerheads because the Norwegians insist that the Swedes are trying to deprive them of certain rights which should be theirs under the constitution of 1814.

Chief among these is an attempt which has been made by the King of Sweden to reduce the army of Norway and increase that of Sweden.

The King of Sweden, by the way, has been very ill, and was for a time obliged to allow his son, the Crown Prince Gustaf, to attend to the affairs of government for him.

The people of Sweden were rather pleased at this, for the King is old and has given way to the demands of Norway more than the Swedish people approve of.

They have therefore frequently wished that the King would abdicate and let the Crown Prince rule.

They were particularly incensed when the King allowed Norway to adopt a national flag without the mark of union with Sweden upon it, and would be glad to have a ruler upon the throne who would suppress the Norwegians a little more.

It is perhaps a fortunate thing that King Oscar's illness lasted only a couple of months. A telegram, dated February 10, states that he has been restored to health and resumed his duties as ruler.

The funeral of President Faure passed off quietly and without any disturbance.

The Funeral of President Faure.

A rumor was circulated that both pretenders to the throne were in Paris, and that the League of Patriots had determined to bring about the downfall of the French Republic, though it had not determined what would be substituted for the office of the president, nor whether they would have a king or an emperor.

As soon as the Government learned this news, word was sent to Rouen, Amiens, and other places for regiments whose loyalty to the Republic was beyond question. When these troops arrived they were stationed in the railway depots and various public buildings, where they would be within easy reach in case of disturbance. The Government also determined to arrest certain leaders of the League as soon as the funeral was over.

The authorities passed an anxious day. Nothing, however, occurred until the funeral procession was re-



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HAVRE, FRANCE.

turning, when M. Paul Déroulède, at the head of a band of Leaguers, attempted to incite the soldiers to march to the Elysée, which is the palace of the President, and, as he expressed it, "Save the country."

He was arrested for conspiracy against the State, and taken to the barracks near the site of the old Bastile.

Other leaders were also arrested, and the mob, having no one to incite it to rebellion, became harmless. About two hundred arrests were made in all, but the most important was that of M. Déroulède, who has been making every effort to stir up strife in Paris since the Dreyfus troubles began.

President Loubet was urged by his friends not to take part in the funeral ceremonies, but has shown that he possesses one more good quality, that of courage. In spite of all entreaties he insisted on paying respect to the memory of the dead President, and walked in the funeral procession with the rest. The crowds who greeted the Judges of the Court of Cassation with shouts and groans preserved a respectful silence as the President passed, and almost universally took off their hats.

It is hoped that all fear of trouble is now passed; and the friends of law and order are of opinion that the worst of the anti-Dreyfus agitation is also over.

Telegrams from Cairo say that the Khalifa is advancing on Omdurman with a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand dervishes.

The Khalifa Appears Agai...

It was hoped that the fall of Omdurman, which is the name of the native city built on the opposite bank of the river to

Khartum, had put an end to the Sudan rebellion and forever crushed the power of the Mahdists in that region. Several expeditions were sent after the Khalifa, who is the leader of the dervishes and the successor to the Mahdi. None of them was successful, however, and a report was circulated that the sturdy rebel had taken refuge in the mountains of Kordofan with the remnant of the Bagara tribe.

It appears that the Khalifa is once more on hand, and ready to give the British as much trouble as he can.

The facts of the case appear to be, that a British scouting party discovered the Khalifa with a force of sixteen thousand men, entrenched in a very strong position. The force under the British officer was not large enough to warrant him in engaging the dervishes, so he fell back on the main body at Omdurman.

This manœuvre was construed by the Khalifa into a sign of weakness, and he immediately gathered his forces together and proceeded to advance on the city.

A battle is expected within a few days, and though the British force in Khartum is but nine thousand strong, it is hoped that it may be able to give the dervishes a defeat that will put an end to the power of the Khalifa once for all.

News was brought from the surrounding country that he has been raiding the Arab villages along the route over which he has travelled, and that the people are panic-stricken and flying in every direction before him.

Queen Victoria's youngest living son, the Duke of Connaught, arrived in Khartum on February 20, with his wife, and was given a most cordial greeting by the natives. The British troops were reviewed by the Duke, and afterward he and the Duchess visited the tomb of the Mahdi, and the Mahdi's palace (where General Gordon was murdered), and other points of interest. The news of the fresh dervish rising has caused considerable anxiety in England, for it is supposed that the royal couple are still in Omdurman.

News has been received that a little son has been born to the Khedive of Egypt, and there is great rejoicing over the fact, as the Khedive has three daughters, but no sons to succeed him, and there has been some talk of deposing him and placing his brother on the throne.

If the little heir of Egypt lives he will probably find himself master of a great and thriving kingdom one of these days. Vast improvements have been introduced into the country by the British. The fertile Sudan has been restored to the crown of Egypt, and great works are being undertaken in damming the Nile at Assuan, so that the surplus waters that come down during its rise may be stored, to irrigate the country during the dry season. All these causes are going to make of Egypt one of the most prosperous countries of the globe, and the little babe who is now peacefully sleeping on his pillow will have great responsibilities before him.

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An announcement from Melbourne, Victoria, states that the premiers of the five Australian colonies have agreed to federate, that is to say, to settle affairs through one central head, in the same way that we are governed.

Australia to be a Federation.

Each colony will then become a State of the Australian Federation, and will be at liberty to manage its own private matters as our States do; but all affairs that concern the welfare of Australia as a country will be regulated by the central, or federal, government.

The five Australian States are New South Wales, which is the oldest of all, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania.

An effort was made to bring about the arrangement before, but the people were not ready for it, and it fell through. Now, however, it is likely to become an accomplished fact, and is only waiting the consent of the various parliaments.

It was brought about through the work of the premiers of the five colonies, who met at Melbourne and spent several days in talking the matter over. A bill had been presented in the legislatures of the different colonies to empower them to federate, but there were certain points which could not be agreed on, and the matter was handed over to the Premiers, who met as a kind of committee to discuss the arrangements.

Having agreed on the form which the new government is to take, they returned to their respective colonies, and the bill will be presented in the legislatures and in all probability will be passed without delay.

There will be a Governor-General of Australia, who will represent the Queen, and two houses of Parlia-

ment, in which the affairs of the five colonies, or federal states, will be discussed.

The British steamer *Vittoria* arrived at Baltimore, bringing with her four members of the crew of the Hamburg-American Line steamer *Bulgaria*. These men were engaged in lowering a boat from the *Bulgaria* when it broke loose and drifted away with them. The captain of the *Vittoria*, who was standing by the *Bulgaria*, went to the aid of the men, and after much difficulty succeeded in rescuing them. In company with the steamer *Weehawken*, which rescued twenty-five women and children from the *Bulgaria*, the *Vittoria* remained in sight of the ill-fated ship till nightfall. A fresh hurricane then came up, and the *Vittoria* was carried far out of her course. When morning broke the *Bulgaria* had disappeared, and finding no trace of her, the *Vittoria* continued on her way.

The "Bulgaria."

The tale told by the rescued men is a terrible one. It appears that the ship encountered a fearful hurricane, in the course of which her steering-gear was carried away, and she was left helpless at the mercy of the waves, which washed over the vessel from stem to stern, carrying away the doors and flooding the main deck.

In the cargo were one hundred horses. These poor creatures became panic-stricken, and in their fright trampled each other. All effort to pacify them was useless, and finally they had to be killed and thrown overboard.

When the horror of this scene was over, the sailors

made the alarming discovery that the vessel was leaking, and for three days passengers and crew worked in a vain effort to lighten the vessel by throwing the cargo overboard. It proved to be of little use, for the *Bulgaria* settled lower and lower in the water.

The rescued men did not think it possible that the ship could have lived through the storm which struck her after they were washed away from her, and it is their opinion that she has gone down with all on board.

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The "Bulgaria" in Port.

It is with a genuine sense of relief that we add as a postscript to our remarks about the Hamburg-American liner *Bulgaria*, the happy news that she has arrived safe in port.

A cablegram from Ponta Delgada, Azores, dated Friday, February 24, states that the vessel reached there at a little after eight in the morning.

From the time when the *Weehawken* and *Vittoria* lost sight of the *Bulgaria*, which was on February 5, the unfortunate vessel was at the mercy of the waves. The captain, crew, and passengers worked bravely to lighten the ship and pump out the water, but the storm raged so fiercely that they had to abandon their efforts.

On the 9th of February the storm abated and work was recommenced, but on the 11th a fresh tempest raged around the devoted ship and lasted until February 14.

On that day the British steamer *Antillian* met the *Bulgaria*, and endeavored to tow her. The steering-gear of the Hamburg liner had been broken during

the storm of February 4, and she was therefore unable to help herself.

The *Antillian* was unable to do more than show her good will, however, for the hawser or cable with which she was endeavoring to tow the *Bulgaria* parted, and after two attempts to aid her, the *Antillian* was obliged to leave her and go on her way.

Till the 20th of February the storm continued, but by that time the crew and passengers had become hopeful that their vessel was not going to sink under them, and all hands combined in an attempt to repair the steering-gear. On February 21 the task was completed, and, to the joy of all on board, it proved to be a success. The vessel once more answered to her helm, steam was got up, and the *Bulgaria* was under control and on her way to port.

The captain is said to be completely prostrated by the strain he has been under. Only one death has occurred, that of a sailor who is said to have jumped overboard; but many accidents happened during the storms and in handling the cargo.

The Emperor of Germany has given the captain of the ship the decoration of the Cross of the Hohenzollern family, the royal family of Germany, and the conduct of captain and crew has been warmly praised in the German Parliament.

When the good news was announced in London at Lloyds (the insurance exchange), the scene was most impressive. The room was crowded with insurance brokers, when suddenly the bell rang once, and then a second time, which is the signal for silence while some announcement is being made.

There was an instant hush, and then came the reading of the message that the *Bulgaria* was safe. No sooner was the news realized than Lloyds went frantic. Cheer after cheer rang to the rafters, and men who have been members of Lloyds for years declare that they never saw such enthusiasm and rejoicing there.

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The Samoan muddle is no nearer solution than it was. The official statements in regard to the trouble have rather increased the uncertainty than cleared the air.

The Samoan Muddle.

The Germans say that Chief Justice Chambers had no right to decide in favor of Malietoa Tanus, because he is a boy of eighteen, and under the laws of Samoa is therefore barred from ascending the throne.

The reports from Chief Justice Chambers state that the German consul and Mr. Raffael conspired to put Mataafa on the throne, when according to the treaty of Berlin he was barred from taking the honorable position. His reports state further that when Messrs. Rose and Raffael found it impossible to put their candidate on the throne by fair means, they raised a rebellion and endeavored to do so by force.

It is reported in Germany that the Kaiser will ask for the recall of Chief Justice Chambers, and in the United States that the President will request the recall of Mr. Rose.

The matter appears to be at a deadlock, and would look pretty hopeless but for a very sensible suggestion that has come from Germany, to the effect that the United States and Germany shall decline to be

responsible for the acts of their agents in Samoa, and shall then proceed to deal out justice to the delinquents each in its own way. England will also, it is thought, declare that she is not responsible for the action of Captain Sturdee of the *Porpoise*, who sent his marines to take possession of the court-house and establish Chief Justice Chambers there, when the Germans were trying to hold it and run the affairs of the Samoan State to please themselves.

If some such action as this is taken, the whole matter can be easily and peacefully settled; but otherwise the three nations may find themselves involved in a serious quarrel over a very petty concern.

By disavowing the hot-headed actions of their representatives the three nations will make it possible to discuss the future policy of Samoa, and arrange some form of government for the Samoan Islands that will make these foolish troubles impossible in the future.

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Reported Death of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan is dead. The news has not been officially announced, but has been brought by natives to Peshawur, a city in British India on the Afghan frontier. It is, however, very generally believed.

The Ameer of Afghanistan was brought into prominence during the troubles between the British and the Afridis and other frontier tribes in 1897. The rebellious natives were armed with rifles of the newest patterns, and the British were naturally anxious to know how they had managed to obtain them, as none had been supplied to them by England, and it was impos-

sible that they could have been smuggled into the country.

Suspicion fell on the Ameer because he has a factory for the manufacture of cannon, rifles, and ammunition, at Kabul.

The Ameer denied having any hand in the affair, and later, when the Afridis appealed to him to help them in their warfare with the British, he refused to do so, saying that it would dishonor him to fight against the English, who had placed him on the throne of Afghanistan, and always been his very good friends.

In spite of these protestations, the good faith of the Ameer was much doubted.

There may be some disturbance over the succession to his throne, for his eldest son (who should be his heir) is not wanted by the people because his mother was not a woman of high rank.

The Ameer's fourth son, Mohammed Omar, is the favorite with the people, and it is thought has the best chance of succeeding to the throne.

Something of a panic was caused, when on Friday February 24, the President received a message from Admiral Dewey asking that the *Oregon* be ordered to proceed to Manila at once "for political reasons."

Anxiety About Manila.

All kinds of rumors and conjectures were started as to the meaning of the words "for political reasons." Some declared that the rebellion had assumed a very grave character and that Dewey needed assistance; others insisted that Germany was again trying to in-

terfere, and that we were on the verge of a war with the Kaiser. The Administration is satisfied that our big battleship is wanted by Admiral Dewey merely to impress the Filipinos with the power and importance of the United States fighting ships.

It would seem, nevertheless, that matters are in a very serious condition at Manila, for General Otis has sent telegrams to catch the transport *Grant* at Ceylon, ordering General Lawton, who is in command of the expedition, to push on to Manila with all haste. The *Grant* is therefore being coaled and will be driven with all speed, and General Lawton will endeavor to reach Manila without another stop. Ceylon is an island to the southeast of Hindustan. The *Grant* will have to cross the Bay of Bengal, pass through the Straits of Malacca, and sail up the China Sea before she reaches Manila.

A despatch, dated February 25, states that the island of Cebu has surrendered to the United States. Cebu is an important island in the Visayan group of the Philippines. It lies east of Negros, and is divided from it by a narrow strait. It is 160 miles long, and has a population of half a million.

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

HOW MRS. ROSENFELD WRITES CURRENT HISTORY.

THE illustration which accompanies this article shows the room in which Mrs. Rosenfeld does her literary work. Subscribers will enjoy a view of the apartment, which is beautifully lighted and commands a fine view of two of the leading avenues in the upper west-side part



MRS. GENIE H. ROSENFELD'S SANCTUM IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

of Manhattan Borough. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD hitherto has not contained even a suggestion of the place where so many hours of patient and careful toil are given to work in which the writer easily excels.

HOW I WRITE CURRENT HISTORY.

YOU ask me how I write Current History. I began to write it years ago, though at the time I started it I had not the slightest idea it was ever going to be of any value to me personally.

It had been borne in upon me that the newspapers were very pernicious things to put into the hands of children, for I had found that the best and most conservative of them gave information and details of matters that should never be brought to the notice of young people.

On the other side, where I was born and brought up, very young people were not allowed to touch the papers, and when they became of age sufficient to be trusted with them they were only permitted to read certain pages of the journals. This was an easy matter in England, as the news there used to be grouped and classed, the police reports and other sensational matters being kept to their own especial sheets. It was perfectly possible for nice-minded women and obedient children in England to read all the news in the papers without being brought into violent contact with offensive and unwholesome matter. I may add that scare head-lines were things unknown to English journalism in my day.

Feeling distressed that some young folks of whom I was very fond should have their innocent minds per-

verted, I determined to play newspaper for them myself, and on condition that they would not read the papers, I wrote them long accounts of the important happenings in the world.

I assure you this work did me no end of good. I learned the necessity of sifting things for myself and being sure of their accuracy before giving them out to my little friends. I soon learned that if Aunt Genie said a thing was so, it was so—and that ended all discussion. No parents or teachers could argue away a statement made by their oracle. I am free to say that the oracle became much alarmed when first she learned this fact, and from that time on she worked with might and main to make herself the infallible creature she was supposed to be.

I found in my work for my young folks that I was a person of about average intelligence, and that what interested me interested them; and now that I am writing for publication, I follow the same rule, and I write principally on subjects that interest me. If the necessities of faithful chronicling demand that I shall write on a subject that does not interest me especially, I make it into a brief statement, and save myself for some other subject that I like to talk about better.

I try my utmost to sift every statement that I make, and in addition to the English daily papers I read the German paper for German news, the French for French news, and when Cuban affairs began to look serious I studied Spanish, so that I might get Spanish news at first hand also.

The writing of Current History is an enormous task. Its difficulty does not lie in the gathering of the facts, because newspapers are overrun with facts;

but in the digesting of these facts, the sifting of them, the presentation of them in an easy and attractive form, and, above all, in the elaboration of them with such anecdote and reminiscence as will make them appear less as dry facts, and more as pleasing narrative.

This elaboration I call trimming, and it is to me the most enjoyable part of the work.

I have always hated dry-as-dust statements, and no sooner do I assure myself that a report is really a fact, than I hunt in the odd corners of my memory for correspondences wherewith to trim it and make it attractive. This part of my work necessitates the consulting of very many authorities, and has forced me to build up a reliable reference library of my own.

I am frequently compelled to expend a good deal of time and labor through misstatements of news.

I will see some fact that promises to make an excellent item, that is full of suggestions for experiences and memories. I will prepare for a page or two of matter that it will give me no end of pleasure to write, and then through one of my many channels I will learn that the thing has no truth in it, and cannot be used.

The selection of the news to be treated is an important part of the work. These pages of ours profess to be "Current History," and therefore we must only treat of things that are history or promise to become so.

The opinions and thoughts of prominent men on the topics of the day can find no space in our pages until it can be shown just how far they have influenced the making of history.

Chat and gossip, however entertaining, are not for our use—we must hold on to *facts*—solid, hard facts, and must show, as we use them, in what sense they apply to us and to the history that the world is making to-day.

One of the difficulties of the work is the writing *for* children, without writing *down* to them.

There is nothing in the world a child hates so much as to be treated like a person of inferior intellect. If you would interest children you must talk to them as if they were your mental equals, and then you will get their attention and be able to teach them many things they would not learn from you if they thought you were "condescending" to them. To do this it is necessary to use language that is at once simple and within the limit of a child's vocabulary, and yet choice enough to suit children of a larger growth.

Many years ago an uncle of mine gave me a golden rule for my literary work. It was, "In your writing use good Saxon words, and avoid those derived from the Latin as much as possible. The Latin words may look more elegant, but true elegance in writing is to build your sentences in such a manner that they can be easily understood."

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

EASY SCIENCE.

We have all been interested in bombardments the last year, but not of the kind that Prof. C. F. Holder describes. Perhaps you don't know that this little globe of ours is under fire every second, and that missiles come hurtling at it from every corner of space. Some hit while flying at us, drawn by gravitation; others we encounter as our earth whirls through space. Shooting-stars in September are one manifestation of the fact, but it is estimated that every twenty-four hours the earth and its atmosphere are invaded by 400,000,000 bullets and bomb-shells from nowhere. Every month at least 12,000,000,000 missiles of iron and stone grape-shot plunge in at us. Sometimes they hit the ground with a big smash, and you hear about it; but usually when they reach our atmosphere its resistance to their passage makes them red-hot, and off they go in a rocket blaze of sparks and golden glory. But what if our globe should hit a big fellow its own size?

A Great Bombardment.

Everybody has a "kowd in the dose" these days, and the grip is a fashionable complaint. It is a curious fact, however, that colds and cold don't seem to have much relation with each other. For example, up in the Arctic regions nobody catches cold, they say, even when the Arctic summer is on, with its chilly, mist-laden east winds. It is when they come back that the explorers "catch

About Colds.

cold." There are many instances and cases on record which go to prove that a cold is an infectious disease, like mumps or measles or scarlet fever, and is associated with man in a civilized state. One of the reasons why a long sea voyage is a good thing for patients suffering from consumption and liable to catarrhal attack, is that they cannot come in contact with people who will give them fresh colds. What is necessary now is to have some one discover the true microbe of colds, and give us a remedy or protection against it.

In the schools of Chicago a scientific test is to be made by the Board of Education as to the ability of the children to endure fatigue of body and mind. There will be special apparatus of an ingenious character used, so that the child will record how it feels without knowing that it does so. It is desired to know the "fatigue period," when the energies are at a low ebb, so as not to crowd the child with school work at that time. By finding out the real "fatigue period," there will also be discovered the "lazy period." Often we are only lazy when we think we are tired; but it isn't fair to be punished for being lazy when we are actually fatigued.

Fatigue Periods.

The recent blizzard in New York city brought out the value of two very different pieces of electrical machinery—the telephone and the automobile. Hundreds of people could not travel, so they telephoned, and the poor little telephone girls at the central exchanges were

Useful Apparatus.

exhausted by the extra work of enabling friends and business men to converse regardless of snowdrifts and stalled trains. As for the electric cabs and hansoms, they drove a roaring trade, while most other vehicles could not drive at all. To take horses out in such weather was a cruelty, speaking plainly; but one need not be tender with machinery, except in the sense of giving it proper care.

* *

The Perfume Industry.

Not long ago I made note of perfumes and what they suggest. But the figures of the perfume industry in Southern France touch another side of the matter. In the single department of the Maritime Alps, not less than 4,500,000 pounds of roses are used for perfumes. I have not yet got to the point of buying roses by the pound. That is all right for vegetables, but roses by the dozen are dear enough in America. Of orange blossoms, there were used over five million pounds. Just think how many brides that would equip! And then there is a long list of weights for violets, lilies, tuberoses, and other flowers, that one thinks of with wings and not with scales.

T. Commerford Martin.

A REMARKABLE LETTER WHICH EVERY SUBSCRIBER SHOULD READ.

Elsewhere mention is made of the difficulties attending the removal of the assets of The Great Round World from its old office to 150 Fifth Avenue, the home of The Universe Publishing Company, which is sole owner of The Great Round World.

Since that was written, through the courtesy of a subscriber the following letter from Mr. W. B. Harison was sent here. The letter is reproduced in full. It is *libelous*, but not having been addressed to any one, and bearing no written signature, may enable the author to escape penalty. It is mimeographed on William Beverley Harison's letter-head, and is official.

WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARISON,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Importer,

3 AND 5 WEST 18TH STREET.

NEW YORK, *Feb. 16, 1899.*

[☞ Note that this was the day on which Mr. Wessels bought THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.]

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company having become financially involved, did not enter your subscription when received, but put it aside to be returned in case the contract could not be fulfilled.

The name, right, title, and good-will of the paper, THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, was this day sold by the receiver at a nominal price to the publisher of *The Universe*, a paper started about six months ago in imitation of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

Application was made by the writer to the receiver, Mr J. Gantz, 32 Lafayette Place, New York city, for permission to return the money which was sent by you for your subscription; this, however, he has refused to grant. I therefore write to advise you of this, and that application for return of the money should be made to the receiver.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD was, as you perhaps know, started by me, and has been, from the beginning, editorially handled by myself. It is my purpose to continue this work in the near future, but not in connection with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, and I shall furnish the same material as heretofore, aiming constantly to improve its quality.

I wish to acknowledge my personal indebtedness to the sub-

scribers for their kind consideration in the past, and trust that in the near future what I may be able to present for their consideration will merit a re-entry of their names upon my subscribers' list.

Madame Ragozin's "History of the World" will not be continued in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD; it was my personal property.

Yours truly,

W. B. HARISON.

The present publisher wishes to refute certain statements in the letter, which Mr. Harison *knew to be false when he made them.*

1st. The receiver did *not* sell the paper at a "nominal price." The present publisher paid a *large* price, but it is not necessary to state the amount, as it concerns him alone. It, however, takes four figures to express, and was considerably more than $1,000. That is not the important fact. The *more important one* is that the present publisher *voluntarily* assumed the making good of *thousands* of subscriptions, *the money for which was taken and used by Mr. Harison.*

2d. It is false that *The Universe* was "started about six months ago." The first issue appeared March 8, 1898, *nearly a year ago.* Most qualified judges concede that *The Universe* was the leader from the start. If proof is required, it will be found in the fact that no half-tone cuts appeared in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD until after *The Universe* originated their use, and that Mr. Harison called the paper "A Weekly Newspaper for Boys and Girls." *The Universe* styled itself for "Young People and Busy Men and Women." In November last he changed the title to read "For Young and Old," as close an imitation of *The Universe* title as would be allowed.

3d. Mr. Harison did not start THE GREAT ROUND

WORLD. The starting is fully described in Mrs. Rosenfeld's "Greeting to Subscribers," which appeared in last week's issue. He did, however, come dangerously near to *ending* it.

4th. If he has any money left, it should be handed to those numerous creditors who have slight prospect of saving anything of importance from the wreck. *He cannot engage in any business under his own name until his creditors release him from his very heavy unsettled liabilities.*

5th. The writer of the History of China asked the present publisher to use his influence with the receiver so he can get the money due him. He has not been paid a dollar by Mr. Harison. This is the writer who furnished copy for Current History, which Mr. Harison states he handled "editorially" himself.

6th. Mr. Harison declined to surrender a number of things which were included in the present publisher's purchase, and legal proceedings may be necessary to compel him to disgorge. Among these is the History of the World. The notice on page 189 of No. 7, printed by the receiver, should never have been allowed to appear. It was introduced for the purpose of embarrassing whoever bought the paper, and advantage was taken of the receiver's unfamiliarity with the paper.

7th. It is very clear that after pocketing subscribers' money without giving them any equivalent, Mr. Harison is trying to arouse their *sympathy*. *His letter is a dastardly attempt to wreck* THE GREAT ROUND WORLD *under its new ownership.*

It is hardly supposable that, after being deceived, subscribers will again remit to a publisher who proved unable to furnish the paper for which they paid. But

Mr. Harison has no right to use a single name on THE GREAT ROUND WORLD list. It is not his property. It belongs to the *Universe* Publishing Company. If he uses the list he will be guilty of contempt of court. Let not any one suppose that his failure was due to *The Universe*. There were other reasons therefor. It is evident that he was financially embarrassed *before The Universe* appeared. He might have saved himself, as the present publisher offered to buy THE GREAT ROUND WORLD early last year. But he declined. He then tried to wreck the *Universe* at birth by reducing his price from $2.50 to $1.50 per year.

The field is vast, and any one is at liberty to start a paper. The present publisher determined to enter the field long before THE GREAT ROUND WORLD was started.

If any one needs your sympathy, the *present* publisher does. Next to him come the mourning creditors. Lastly comes Mr. Harison, who caused tremendous losses, and who seeks to ruin the paper under its present responsible ownership. It would be better for him to find an easier channel in which to work. It is extremely unpleasant to have to write thus, but it must be done for the protection of subscribers and the present publisher.

But even if the present publisher should be awarded damages against the ex-publisher for his libelous letter, it would avail little, since the latter is irresponsible and no judgment could be collected. He has nothing to lose, and that fact appears to have emboldened him.

The libelous letter will unfortunately be read by some who will never see this refutation. Friends of truth will therefore please see that the facts are made known in their circles. Merely to print the refutation has put the present publisher to very heavy expense. He hopes

there will be no need to refer to the subject again. He would gladly have refrained from noticing the libel *had it not been sent to every subscriber.*

SPECIAL NOTICE ABOUT PART VIII., HISTORY.

On giving an order for binding Part VIII., THE GREAT ROUND WORLD was informed by the binders that they will not turn out another copy. They did satisfactory work for the *Universe* Publishing Company, and their bills were paid on receipt. Hence they feel friendly toward *that* concern. But they feel sore against the late publisher of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD for having "stuck" them. Nor can they be censured, as they have not received a cent for binding earlier parts.

This makes it necessary for the present publisher to find another binder, to whom thousands of printed sheets will have to be transferred. The late publisher did *nothing* toward filling numerous orders for which he received the cash. Part VIII. should have been ready the first week in January.

"The Great Round World" will honor every order for Histories for which the late publisher received the cash. But its new publisher must be allowed a few weeks in which to have the books properly bound. Thereafter no delay is expected. *The Universe* Histories were ready on time, and can be supplied on demand.

With the Editor

SEVERAL subscribers have written, calling attention to what they consider an "inaccuracy" in the Thirty-ninth Travel Paper. The writer said: "A little way off is the Congregational Church of the Holy Trinity, and in this is the font from which he (Shakespeare) was baptized."

The statement is absolutely correct in every part. Visitors to the parish church of Stratford-upon-Avon are handed a descriptive notice on entering. The writer preserved the one he received. When he penned the statement which has been questioned, he had the notice before him and copied the *exact language* at the head of same. If subscribers who were in the church and took away similar notices will refer to them they will find printed in bold type "the Congregational Church of the Holy Trinity." But the word "congregational" is used in a different sense from that in which it is employed in this country. The church, of course, belongs to the Church of England.

Younger readers have asked for an article on smokeless powder. Everything used in the late war seems to possess peculiar fascination over them, greater even than the Czar's peace proposal. The smokeless powder article will appear shortly, illustrated from instantaneous photographs.

The Great Round World
And What Is Going On In It

Vol. III., No 10. MARCH 9, 1899 Whole No. 122

THE FERNSEHR.

SEVERAL highly interesting developments are aiding to make this a very remarkable century.

On the watch towers abroad, as well as in our own country, scientists are hard at work trying to wrest from Nature the many secrets which remain and seem to defy all efforts at discovery. In the realm of discovery the prizes usually fall to specialists. But many secrets have been discovered purely by accident. Of this class was the unearthing of the beautiful aniline colors, which drove out of the world's marts such dyeing agents as cochineal, madder, fustic and others. The discoverer was not trying to find a new dye principle, but a substitute for quinine in coal products.

A Polish schoolmaster, Szczepaink by name, recently invented a remarkable instrument which he called a "fernsehr." If the reports are accurate, this device enables persons to see any object in its natural colors at a great distance. Electricity is the agent employed.

Lately the inventor of the fernsehr announced he had invented apparatus which is operated by a beam of light, by means of which he can explode bombshells at a distance. This would be a handy arrangement to carry aboard ships of the line. Time alone will reveal whether this invention is practicable or not.

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MONUMENTAL CARVING AT NINGPO, CHINA.

(From "Great Round World's History of China.")

Current History

The World's News, Sifted and Condensed

A report has come round by way of Denmark that the Emperor Nicholas of Russia is seriously ill and unable to take any part in the affairs of government.

The Illness of the Czar of Russia.

It is stated that an illness which has long been threatening the Czar was brought on by his excitement over the peace proposals. Since he made known to the world his plans and hopes for the disarmament of the world he has been so ill that it has been impossible for him to take any active part in the management of Russian affairs, which are now attended to by the Grand Duke Michael, who is the general field marshal, and president of the States Council. He is the Czar's grand-uncle.

According to the statements, Duke Michael transacts all the business of government, leaving the Emperor the sole duty of signing his name to state papers, which it is said he does without being aware of their contents.

This may account for the strange orders in regard to Finland, which seemed to be so contrary to the Czar's well-known love of liberty, and desire to give his people all the independence he can.

The Grand Duke Michael is an old man of sixty-seven years; he was born and brought up under the stern rule of the Czars, when men were punished and imprisoned for even daring to think in opposition to

their sovereign's will. He has seen the abolition of slavery in Russia (1858), and the birth of Nihilism (1860), and may perhaps think that a little severity is wholesome for the people. The new rulings in Finland may after all have been accomplished without the knowledge of Nicholas, and therefore it is to be hoped that the people will be patient under them until the Czar recovers and it can be learned whether they are part of the new policy of Russia, or a whim of Duke Michael's.

In the mean while the troubles are very real in Finland.

The Governor-General of the Duchy forced the Finnish Parliament to publish the Czar's decree forbidding the discussion of all affairs connected with Russia, by threatening to bring troops into the state and put it under military rule if the Parliament refused.

Finland at once sent a deputation to the Czar to beg him not to enforce the decree. Its members were told that the Czar refused to see them; and on their return, the Finnish Parliament refused to continue its sessions, declaring that it was no use discussing anything if Russia was going to interfere with them.

The greatest anxiety is felt in Finland, and the Finnish ladies, it is said, have all gone into mourning.

The decree, besides preventing the free discussion of the country's affairs, insists that the people shall speak the Russian language, which is also to be the language of the courts—the "official language," as it is called; and provides for a large force of Russian soldiers to be kept in Finland.

The Swedes are so indignant that they are going to ask their Government to take no part in the Peace Conference, which they declare is hypocritical.

There has been another slight clash between France and England in regard to their Eastern possessions.

The French at Oman.

You remember the efforts made by France to gain possession of a coaling-station at Raheita, in the neighborhood of her own East African settlement at Obok, and that she was not successful.

France, however, did not give up hope of securing a coaling-station somewhere on the way to French Indo-China; but finding it impossible to obtain a footing in Africa, turned her attention to Asia and Arabia.

Arabia is the country which borders on the eastern edge of the Red Sea, and it is this sea which divides Africa from Asia. To the southeast of Arabia is the little independent settlement of Oman, and here the French decided to try and secure a port.

This time success seemed about to crown their hopes, for they obtained from the Sultan of Oman the lease of a coaling-station on the coast near his capital of Muscat.

To their dismay the Sultan has withdrawn this permission, and has done so at the instigation of England.

Oman is an independent state, and its capital, Muscat, has an interesting history. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1508, and held by them until 1741, when an Arab chief named Ahmed bin Saaed con-

quered it, and was made Sultan of Oman as a reward for ridding his country of its enemies. His family has occupied the throne ever since. The present Sultan Seyyid Feysal bin Turki succeeded to the throne in 1888.

Close relations have existed between the British Government in India and that of Oman; a British political agent resides at Muscat, and the State of Oman is under the guidance and, in a measure, under the protection of England.

It was during the temporary absence of the political agent, Major Fagan, that the Sultan entered into his arrangements with France and leased the port of Bander Jisseh to her for one year. This port is five miles from Muscat.

As soon as the truth of the matter became known, Major Fagan hastened back to Muscat to find out the meaning of the report. The Sultan, however, had a fit of stubbornness, and refused either to confirm or deny the statement.

As the Sultan could not properly enter into such an arrangement without reporting it to a government with which he was so closely connected as he was with England, the Major proceeded to make investigations for himself, and found that there was little doubt that the report was correct.

He also learned that Russia, the powerful ally of France, was about to send a consul to Muscat, although she had no trade with the port. He therefore at once communicated with Bombay, informing the Government there that the leasing of the port to France was evidently intended as a hostile act on the part of Oman. The British warships *Eclipse, Sphinx,*

and *Redbreast* were at once despatched to his assistance at Muscat.

The arrival of the ships, and the landing of a lieutenant with an armed party, who demanded an explanation of the lease to France, had no effect on the Sultan. He absolutely refused to explain.

The Admiral in command of the vessels then summoned the Sultan to attend a conference on board the *Eclipse*. The invitation was for 2 P.M., and it wound up with the somewhat unusual announcement that unless the Sultan was promptly on time the Admiral would bombard the forts at 2:20 precisely.

The Sultan, however, obstinately refused to accept this invitation. His advisers begged him to do so, but the only concession he would make was that his brother would go in his stead.

But the Admiral was as obstinate as the Sultan. He refused to receive the brother. There was consequently something of a panic in Muscat; the warships got into position to bombard, and the people anxiously watched the grim preparations being made.

At two o'clock, however, the courage of the Sultan oozed away, and with somewhat unseemly haste he was rowed out to the vessel, not waiting to go in proper state, but taking with him only such of his attendants as he could scare up by the way as he ran.

The matter was fully discussed between the Admiral and the Sultan, and the treaty with France was handed over to the English. Notices were then posted in the city that the agreement with the French was cancelled.

The French consul was naturally indignant at the upsetting of his plans, and entered a protest.

The British authorities felt that it was necessary for them to take prompt action in the matter. It followed so quickly on the affairs of Fashoda and of Raheita, that they felt decided measures were necessary, and did not take time to treat the French with the courtesy that might perhaps have been advisable.

Lord Curzon, the new viceroy of India, is much praised by the English papers for his energetic action in the matter. His wife, who was Miss Mary Leiter, of Washington, has made a great success in India on account of her beauty and wit.

The attitude of Germany toward us is a matter of a good deal of anxiety at the present moment. The ministers deny the suggestion that Germany has any but the most friendly feelings toward us. At the same time, Prince Radziwill, who was sent to Paris by the Kaiser to attend the funeral of President Faure, made a strange statement in an interview published in one of the Paris papers. He told the French people of the Emperor's warm love for France, of the impossibility of his coming to an understanding with England, and wound up his remarks with the somewhat startling announcement that there was one country which was a menace to all the other countries of Europe, and against which Europe ought to combine. That country was the United States. The Prince has since declared that his remarks were not properly understood; but there is an old proverb which says that there is no smoke without fire; and though the Prince may have been quoted as saying more than he really

The Attitude of Germany.

said, there must have been some fire in his remarks, else where did the smoke come from?

From another source comes a rumor that Germany is preparing to declare war on us; that she realizes our strength and that we are a dangerous commercial rival, and that she is planning some way of clipping our wings.

The rumor comes from a mysterious German personage who appears to be wonderfully well informed on diplomatic matters, and has proved his friendship for our Government before this by giving us inside information on important points.

He now declares that Germany is trying to arrange a combination with Russia and France to seize the Philippines, and put an end to our ambitions in the East and our interference with Eastern trade. The plan, according to this informant, is for Germany to buy the Chilian cruisers which are now building and have them sent to the Pacific. When the moment is ripe, Russia, France, and Germany are to pounce down on the Americans and wipe the United States out of the Philippines for good and all.

Whether this report be false or true, it is certain that Germany has good reason to fear our trade in the East. The high protective tariff which the Dingley Bill placed on all imported goods has considerably damaged Germany's trade with us, and she has had to seek new markets. The eyes of all commercial nations are turning toward Asia. The opening up of China and the development of Japan have largely increased the demand for European goods. Germany can make up for her losses in America by increased trade in Asia, if she is let alone; but if the

United States is to exclude her goods from the home land, and rival her in her new fields, the situation will become very grave.

An attempt was made by the Agrarian party in Germany to commence a tariff war with us, and to combat our high duties by severe rules and regulations in regard to American goods imported into Germany, so that the risk of sending perishable goods to Germany would be too great for American merchants to face, and, therefore, they would not care to undertake the business.

To this end the San Jose scale-bug scare was started. The Germans protested that the insect might enter Germany with the imported fruit, and that all the trees in Europe would soon be eaten up by bugs.

A crusade against American fruit followed. The fruit was submitted to such delays in transmission, by the examination required, that quantities of it were spoiled. Nor was this enough. The scale-bug is a kind of barnacle which attaches itself to the bark of a tree, and sucks the vitality out of it. It requires the fresh sap or juice to support its life. In spite of this fact, the Germans declared that oranges and lemons, which are never attacked by the bug, and dried fruits like raisins, could also bring the scourge into the country. They quite forgot that the process of drying must necessarily kill the bug if it existed. More delays and troubles followed, and the American fruit trade with Germany suffered considerably.

Then followed a quarantine of all horses and live stock imported from this country. Our horses all had influenza, it was said, and the disease could be brought into Europe and all the European horses

destroyed by it. Thereafter all horses imported into Germany were subjected to a long quarantine before they were allowed to enter the country.

Finally, American meat came under the ban. Rigid rules of examination were enforced, and plans were suggested for opening and examining American canned meat before it was passed by the inspectors.

At this point the American authorities decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and declared that if any law was made requiring the opening of canned meats, every bottle of German wine that passed through our customs would have to be opened, every German cheese and sausage, and all those goods which come under the head of "delicatessen" would have to be submitted to a rigorous chemical examination before they could be passed and sold; and above all, every German toy brought into the country would have to be examined to discover whether the paint used in its manufacture was harmless, or liable to be poisonous to children.

These last suggestions brought the Germans up with a round turn. The opening of our canned meats would of necessity put an end to their exportation, because it is well known that canned meat will not keep after it has been exposed to the air; but the loss of the German trade would not ruin our canned meat business entirely. The German toy trade, however, depends so largely on the American market, that the excluding of all toys that were painted with poisonous paint would just about kill it. Paint can never become a healthy diet for children, and on this ground almost every kind of toy could be denied entry into this country.

The German Government itself is said to have been unwilling to enforce harsh measures against us, but the Agrarian party has been so strong in Germany that it has been hard to keep it in check. This party is the friend of the farmer and the home producer, and wishes to have such strict laws made that American products will not be introduced into Germany, so that the market for home manufactures and goods will be increased.

The German Government has come under suspicion on account of the unfriendly attitude which Germany assumed during the war with Spain.

The Kaiser's Government now declares that the German feeling for us is most friendly, that we are quite mistaken in imagining anything else, and that her attitude during the war was not the feeling of the ministry or the authorities, but the sympathy of the people over the downfall of one of their sister countries.

Be that as it may, our determined stand in regard to meat inspection has made the friends of the Government work hard to frame a bill which shall be favorable to us rather than against us. It provides that meat which is suspected to be unwholesome may be re-exported; but meat which is prepared in a manner which is shown to be fit for food can be admitted without inspection, and this covers the necessity for opening canned meats. It also provides that when meat has once been passed by the authorities at the frontier or ports of entry, it is fit for use throughout Germany, and shall not be subject to re-examination at each separate state or principality. When, however, the laws of the state necessitate such an exami-

nation, they cannot make special rules about American meat, but must use the same measures toward all meat carried into the state or principality, no matter from what place it is brought.

As regards fruit, oranges and lemons are now to be allowed entry into the country without examination, and all fruits of whatever kind are to be permitted to pass through Germany unopened when they are not intended for German use, but for consumption in some other country.

These concessions will, it is hoped, put an end to the threatened tariff war with Germany, and restore the good feeling between two nations that are so closely connected as are Germany and the United States.

The German sugar industry is also threatened by the closing of the war and the American development of Cuba. The Agrarian party tried to make trouble with us on that score also, but the ministers have very sensibly pointed out that it will be several years before Cuban sugar can really come into rivalry with that of Germany, and they suggest that in the mean while means should be sought to increase the home consumption of the article.

* *

A Proof of Germany's Friendship.

On Tuesday, February 28, a startling rumor was circulated that the Germans had become unfriendly in Manila, and that Admiral Dewey had sunk one of their warships.

While the report seemed too preposterous to be believed by the people generally, Wall Street was severely affected by it. Stocks fell

rapidly, and telegrams from Washington insisting that the news was entirely false had no effect. Prices went down, and the men who had started the rumor for their own private gain reaped a rich reward.

On Wednesday, March 1, came the pleasant intelligence that Germany had shown her friendly feeling toward us by withdrawing her warships from Manila and asking the United States Government to protect her citizens in the Philippines.

This order proves beyond all doubt that Germany is sincere, and puts an end to all fear on her account.

Admiral von Diedrichs, who gave so much trouble to Admiral Dewey before Manila was taken, declares that he never did anything to annoy Dewey, and that the idea that he was indulging in unfriendly conduct was all a mistake.

Baron von Bülow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated publicly that the German Government desires friendship with the United States, and that the necessary rivalry in trade between the two countries need not involve them in war.

Lord Charles Beresford, who is an admiral in the British navy, and a member of the English House of Parliament, is over in this country to find out the feeling of the American merchants in regard to China.

China and the "Open Door."

He has come in the interests of the British chambers of commerce to propose that the four nations most interested in the trade of China shall combine and preserve England's favorite policy of the "open

door." The four nations interested are England, Germany, Japan, and the United States.

The open-door policy means that the countries interested shall not endeavor to obtain possession of Chinese territory, but shall make treaties with the Flowery Kingdom whereby they will obtain the right to trade with her.

By this means no one country will own Chinese territory, or be able to enforce a high tariff which will injure the trade of the others.

According to Lord Charles Beresford, this is the only way to preserve peace in China, for if the different countries are allowed to take possession of such provinces as they can seize, there will be a never-ending series of international squabbles and wars over China. He thinks that the four interested countries ought to help China to put her army in such a condition that she will be able to preserve order and keep out her enemies, and that a determined stand should be made against the division or partitioning of the country.

The Englishman has been all through China, and throughly understands the situation there. He gives an amusing account of the Chinese armament, and shows the necessity for improvements. He says that there are excellent gun factories in China, but that the style of weapons they turn out are so old-fashioned as to be funny. The most popular pattern is called a gingall. It is a rifle from nine to ten feet long, weighs thirty to forty pounds, and takes four men to fire it. One man pulls the trigger while the three others stand in line for the dainty little weapon to be rested on their shoulders. A whole colony of man-

darins could be exterminated with a couple of Gatling-guns while one gingall was being sighted.

In the mean while, affairs in China are progressing much as usual. There are riots and disturbances in the liberal party that would like to see China keep up with the progress of the times. There is the determination of the Dowager Empress to manage the affairs of state, and not allow the Emperor to plunge the country into ruin by sudden reforms; and there is the same uncertainty on the part of Europe as to what is to be the outcome of Chinese affairs, and the steady encroachment on the part of all the foreign nations that have obtained a foothold in China.

A few days ago there was a clash between the Russians and Chinese at Talien-Wan. A battle is said to have been fought in which three hundred Chinamen were killed. The report does not say whether or not they were armed with gingalls. Talien-Wan is the port on the Liao-Tong promontory which the Russians obtained from the Chinese by treaty.

It is not very easy to get reliable news at all times from the Flowery Kingdom. Even what is given out as news is likely to be contradicted or disproved very soon after being published. The Chinese are not as active as some other people, and do not understand the need for letting the world know what is going on.

England has obtained a concession in regard to railways which has annoyed Russia, and the latter country has entered a protest. The storm about China seems to have passed off, but the air is still heavy, and it is impossible to say whether the tempest will pass off entirely or return with added force.

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It appears that the Dowager Empress is not so opposed to reforms as she was said to be. She would seem to be a very smart and level-headed old lady, who understands the truth of that old proverb which says, "Rome wasn't built in a day." If the reports which reach us are true, it would seem that she is quite willing to have reforms instituted, provided they are not attempted too quickly. The Emperor, however, was so anxious to introduce all sorts of new plans and ideas into China, that he did not wait for the people to get accustomed to one thing before he ordered another. The result of this was that every one became discontented, and imagined that personal rights were being interfered with. When the Emperor announced that he was going to make a journey by rail like an ordinary mortal, the mandarins waited on the dowager, and begged her to put a stop to the Emperor's heathenish ideas and rule the country herself.

The Empress and Reform.

The person of the Emperor is sacred in China; he represents the deity to the people, and no common eye must gaze on him. When a Chinese Emperor passes out of his own grounds the road along which he travels is lined with screens, and no one is allowed to peep through them and gaze upon him.

Though the Empress Dowager upholds the people in revolting against anything so shocking as the Emperor's jaunt in a railway train, she feels the necessity of those reforms which will help to make China prosperous and put her on a footing with other countries of the world. She has issued a command that all the Emperor's reforms in regard

to the training of troops, the farming of lands, and the manufactures of the country shall be closely obeyed.

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News is still coming of the damage done to the orange trees by the late blizzard. It is feared that the Louisiana crop is altogether destroyed, and that only a few of the older Florida trees have escaped destruction.

About Orange Trees.

The loss is so serious that the attention of the Agricultural Department has been turned to the matter, and investigations are being made to see if anything can be done to remedy the trouble.

Until recent years Tampa was considered below the line of frost, and that it was safe to plant oranges south of this region, as no severe frosts were likely to occur there. Orange trees will not stand frost.

It has now been found that severe frosts do occur south of this line, and the scientists are considering the possibility of experimenting with the orange itself to see if it cannot be made frost-proof.

It seems that in Japan there is a hardy kind of orange tree which has been successfully cultivated as far north as Philadelphia. Its fruit, however, is not to be compared with that of the sweet orange, and is in fact not eatable.

The fruit of a tree is nothing but its seed. Nuts, plums, pears, peaches, are but the seed-pods of trees. The pips and stones in them are the seeds which, if planted, would produce new trees.

All the wild fruit is very small, and has very little flesh around its stones and pips. By cultivation man

has increased the size of the fruit, and produced an article that is thick, fleshy, sweet, and good to eat.

The hardy orange tree of Japan has not been cultivated for fruit, and the oranges it bears are the seed-pods of the wild tree.

The experiment which is to be tried is to combine the hardy qualities of the Japanese orange with the fruit-bearing virtues of the southern tree, and produce an orange that shall be at once hardy and good to eat.

This is perfectly possible. All the fine fruits and flowers which we have, have been produced by grafting and cross-fertilizing.

The peach, for instance, was brought to its present perfection by growing it from seed, and then budding or grafting it upon a plum or almond tree: that is done by cutting a bud of the peach-shoot, and putting it under a slit in the bark of the young plum or almond tree, and then binding the bud tightly so that it grows and becomes a part of the tree on which it was grafted.

The process by which it is hoped to cultivate the hardy orange is called cross-fertilization. This is done by taking the pollen from the blossom of one kind of tree and placing it in the stigma of the blossom of the other kind of tree.

When you look into the heart of a flower you will see a number of thread-like spikes with knobs at the end; among these spikes there are always one or two longer and thicker spikes. If you rub your finger over the finer spikes you will find a colored dust on them. This is the pollen; the yellow that you get on the tip of your nose when you put it into a buttercup to see if you are fond of butter, is pollen. The

stigma is a part of the longer spikes, which are called pistils, the shorter ones being the stamens.

The dust-like pollen when it rests on the stigma fertilizes the flower and makes the seeds grow in the little knot at the base of the blossom, which on fruit trees becomes the fruit, and on flowers becomes an unsightly looking affair which you cut off.

The seeds from plants that have been cross-fertilized will produce plants that partake of the qualities of both the parent blossoms, and through this means many wonderful flowers have been obtained.

The queenly rose was obtained from the humble wild-briar by this process.

The art of thus improving and perfecting fruits and flowers is called horticulture.

The attempt to produce hardy oranges is now being made. Mr. Herbert J. Webber, of the Department of Agriculture, has tried this process on several young trees which are now nearly two years old. It is to be hoped that when they have attained to full growth, and bear fruit, it may be found that the venture has succeeded. It will certainly be a fine thing if we can produce a hardy tree capable of withstanding the severe cold waves to which we are so subject, and at the same time of giving us the luscious fruit of the tender orange.

Many of the Florida orange-growers have become so discouraged by the destruction of their crops that they have given up the attempt to raise them, and Florida oranges may become very scarce before many years. It is fortunate that we have California to look to for our supplies during a portion of the season. Her navel oranges are delicious, and the output each



WARWICK CASTLE, ENGLAND.

Residence of the Duke of Warwick. One of the few feudal Castles still tenanted.

season is very great. Frozen oranges are from time to time palmed off on unsuspecting buyers. But no one should eat them, as freezing changes the juice and makes it highly injurious.

It appears that the report of the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan is untrue. Although it was not official, it was very generally believed because it was brought over the frontier by natives whose information is usually trustworthy. The Secretary of State for India, however, has announced in the British House of Commons that the report was absolutely without foundation.

The Ameer of Afghanistan.

The French Senate has passed the bill in regard to the revision of the Dreyfus case, which must now be acted upon by the entire Court of Cassation instead of the Criminal Section alone.

Several members of the House urged the passing of the bill, as under it the entire proceedings would have to be made public and conducted in the same manner as ordinary trials. The bill was passed by a majority of twenty-seven.

Affairs in France.

Affairs are settling down in France. The latest news is that President Loubet has removed General Zurlinden from his position of Governor of Paris. General Zurlinden was mixed up in the Dreyfus scandals, and the newly appointed governor is a sincere believer in the innocence of Dreyfus. It seems to be the intention of the new president to see justice

done, and give the unfortunate Drefyus an opportunity to clear his name, the judges of the Criminal Section having so far declared that there is not a shadow of proof that Drefyus was the man who betrayed the secrets of the government.

The suddenness of President Faure's death proved a blessing indeed to the French people. The activity of the rival pretenders for the throne of France caused the police to scent a plot to seize the crown for the Duc d'Orleans, which plot only failed because there was not time to put it into effect. The police, however, have been busy making arrests and seizing papers, and have now nipped the whole affair in the bud.

M. Déroulède, who was arrested at President Faure's funeral, is anxious to have a sensational trial, and become a martyr for his country's sake. The authorities are not of the same mind, however, and when the agitator was brought before the judge he was merely accused of trespassing, in refusing to leave the barrack-yard when ordered to do so. When he learned the absurdity of his accusation, M. Déroulède was speechless with rage. He had anticipated being indicted for high treason, but to find himself merely accused of trespass was too much for his dignity. He immediately declared himself guilty of conspiring against the Government, and has thus forced the authorities to send him to trial. M. Marcel Habert, who was arrested with him, has also accused himself of conspiring, and though the Chamber of Deputies, of which both men are members, has decided that they must certainly be tried, all Paris is laughing at their frantic efforts to gain notoriety. If

they are found guilty it is said that the President will pardon them, and every effort will be made on the part of the Government to treat them as if they were a couple of silly, irresponsible individuals.

It is said that President Loubet is now firmly seated in the chair of state, and that there is no longer any fear that the republic will be overthrown.

The Death of Baron de Reuter.

A telegram from Nice, dated February 25, announces that Baron de Reuter has passed away. Nice is in the south of France, on the famous Riviera, where so many invalids go in the winter to seek health.

Baron de Reuter may not be known to you by name, but you and all the world know him through the great work he planned and accomplished.

He was the organizer of the modern system of collecting important news and sending it to other countries.

Paul Julius Reuter was born in 1818. Great events were then happening in Europe, and it was difficult, and sometimes dangerous, to send the news of events that were occurring in one country, to another. The news had to be sent in despatches carried by trusty messengers, and in addition to the danger of their being waylaid, and the messages stolen, the delay in sending news by hand was something which we could not permit in our day. The news of the battle of Waterloo, on which the fate of Europe was hanging, had to be taken to the sea-coast on horseback, and from thence to England by a fast boat that had been chartered for the purpose by the London *Times*.

When the first public telegraph line was opened in Europe, Reuter became much interested, and thought that he saw a way to send and receive news quickly by using the wires.

He established his first agency in Paris in 1849, and used the telegraph to transmit important news from one capital to another. Where the wires were not yet laid he filled the gaps with carrier-pigeons, and couriers with relays of fast horses.

The more important newspapers doubted the truth of his reports, and for a long time would have nothing to do with him, and his agency was chiefly used by Greek wheat-brokers, who soon learned the practical use of the information he could supply about the wheat crops on the Danube, so many days ahead of any advices that could reach them by hand.

Reuter was anxious that the papers should use his system, and that the public should have the benefit of this early news. He therefore gave the English newspapers his information free for two weeks to convince them of its reliability.

His enterprise succeeded with all the journals but the London *Times*, which, being the leading paper, was naturally conservative, and unwilling to print any news that it could not vouch for.

But De Reuter at last managed to convince *The Times* of his usefulness. In 1859 the Emperor Napoleon III. made a speech in Paris in which he threatened Austria through her ambassador. Such a speech could only mean war, and in a few hours Reuter had telegraphed it broadcast. War makes an enormous difference to speculators, and the English Stock Exchange at once realized the value of this

early information. Reuter's triumph was assured, and thereafter his services were accepted by all the leading newspapers of Europe.

The Reuter Telegraph Company has steadily increased in importance, and now operates the news of the whole world, and so we owe to the enterprise of this man the fact that we can learn of the operations of our armies in Manila within a few minutes of the time when the battle or advance occurred.

There is a probability of trouble in Congress over the Navy Bill. The House sent a bill to the Senate authorizing the building of twelve new ships for our navy. They were to be three first-class battleships, three armored cruisers, and six protected cruisers.

The Navy Bill.

When the Senate got hold of the bill it cut it in half, and only authorized the building of two first-class battleships, two armored cruisers, and two protected cruisers. It remains to be seen whether the House will submit to this. Our navy did wonderful work for us in the late war, but the need of more ships was severely felt at that time. It is the general desire of the people that we shall have a navy that will in some measure be adequate to our importance as a nation.

One of the most important subjects which Congress has had to consider was settled on March 1, by the passing of the Army Bill.

The Army Bill Passed.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hull, of Iowa, providing that the strength of the army

should be increased to one hundred thousand men, and making some excellent and necessary changes in the organization of the army.

This bill passed the House and was sent up to the Senate. There, however, it met with the most determined opposition. The majority of the Senators were not willing that the army should be so largely increased; and while there were many points in the bill which met with approval of the members, it seemed to most of them to be iniquitous to spend so much of the people's money in maintaining an enormous army in times of peace.

For a time it seemed as if no decision could be arrived at, and an extra session was threatened; at last, however, the Senators talked the matter over among themselves, and decided to make one great change in the bill, when it would, it was hoped, meet the views of all concerned.

This change was that the increase in the regular army should only last until July 3, 1901, by which time it was thought Congress would have had time to learn what was needed for the country, and could provide a fresh bill which would cover all the requirements of the new responsibilities which we have undertaken.

The Senate, therefore, passed the Compromise Army Bill, as it was called, and referred it back to the House of Representatives, to see if the Congressmen would accept the Senate version of their law. There was a hot fight over it, but realizing that an army bill was necessary, and that the Senate would pass no other than the Compromise Bill, the House gave in, accepted the Senate's version, which, having

been accepted by both houses, will now become a law.

The new law provides that the strength of the regular army in time of peace shall be 29,000, but until July 1, 1901, the President can increase this to 65,000, and shall have power to enlist 35,000 volunteers for the period of two years and four months.

The other provisions are concerned with the dividing of the army into regiments and so forth, and would not be of enough interest to you to warrant giving details.



Spain is having trouble over the ratification of the Treaty. On February 28, a bill was brought up in the Spanish Senate authorizing the cession of the Philippines to the United States. According to the Spanish Constitution the monarch cannot cede territory without the consent of the Cortes. It was, therefore, necessary that the Senate should agree to the giving up of the Philippines before the Treaty could be ratified.

Spain and the Treaty.

The measure was passed, but by such a small majority, the vote being 120 to 118, that Señor Sagasta called a Cabinet meeting, at which it was decided to lay the matter before the Queen; the Premier was convinced that he could not carry the Peace Treaty through a Senate that was as unfriendly to the Government as this appeared to be.

The Queen has requested the Ministers not to resign until she has had time to consider the matter fully, and it is rumored that Sagasta will probably make some changes in his Cabinet and continue in office, and that the Cortes may be dissolved.

Advices from Washington state that it makes no difference whether the Cortes ratifies the Treaty or not, as the document especially states that it is to be ratified by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the Queen of Spain.

There is not a word about the Cortes having to ratify, and while it will, of course, make things easier for Sagasta if he can get the Cortes to share the responsibility with the Crown, there is no necessity for so doing.

The Treaty must be accepted or rejected by June 10, and if Spain neglects to ratify it, she will be out just $20,000,000, which our Congress has already appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the Treaty. In case Spain does not ratify the Treaty she will not be likely to recommence war with us, and it would only necessitate the making of a fresh agreement, in which case it is unlikely that there would be any $20,000,000 clause.

In the Philippines.

There is little change in the Philippine situation. The rebels are keeping up a desultory sort of fighting; and while our troops have them well in hand, they are causing us constant annoyance.

The fires which the insurgents started in Manila on February 23 have, it is said, done a million dollars' worth of damage.

The *Oregon* is now on her way to Manila, and will probably join Admiral Dewey's command in a day or two. Word was brought from Honolulu that the big battleship started from that port for Manila on

February 21, so we shall probably hear of her arrival in a few days. The cause of Admiral Dewey's request for the *Oregon* has not been given any further explanation, and it is supposed that he wishes to impress the natives, and to be in a position to protect the lives and property of the foreign residents in Manila. A failure to do the latter might cause complications with other nations.

The reinforcements are beginning to arrive at Manila, but the situation is considered so grave that more men are to be sent there at once. Five regiments of infantry and one of artillery are under orders to proceed to the Philippines. These troops are all regulars, and are besides men who have seen service in Cuba and Porto Rico. If matters have settled down when they arrive, a corresponding number of volunteers will be sent home in their place; but if the war still continues they will be used to reinforce the strength of General Otis' army.

There is a report that the Filipino troops are disheartened over their recent losses, and would gladly lay down their arms.

Aguinaldo has, however, issued a bombastic report that he holds five hundred American prisoners; but this is denied by General Otis, who declares that Aguinaldo has no prisoners of war. There are, he says, three American soldiers in his hands, but these are men who disobeyed orders and went to visit the rebel camp. They were, of course, promptly taken prisoners by the insurgents. General Otis says he is looking after them and providing money for them. He says that he holds 1,500 Filipinos as prisoners.

It is stated that Spain authorized General Rios to

offer the rebels $500,000 for the Spanish prisoners they hold, and that Aguinaldo indignantly refused this sum, and demanded $7,000,000. General Rios was very angry, and threatened to expose the Philippine Republic to the world as a hornet's nest of bandits unfit for the recognition or sympathy of civilized nations; but Aguinaldo, all unmoved, holds on to the Spanish prisoners, and appears to intend to do so until his price is paid.

Agoncillo, the Filipino who made himself so offensive in Washington by his strange methods of trying to get recognition from our Government, has had an unpleasant experience.

You will remember that as soon as the rebels entered into open conflict with us, Mr. Agoncillo fled with all haste to Canada. He left Halifax for England on the steamer *Labrador* on February 20, and despatches dated March 1 state that the *Labrador* went on the rocks off the coast of Scotland and is a total wreck. The passengers, including Agoncillo, were saved, but the vessel and all her cargo were lost. It is said that Agoncillo's papers have gone down in the wreck. If this is true, he will have to wait until he gets fresh letters from Aguinaldo (credentials, as they are called) before he can do any business for the Filipinos in Europe.

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

ABOUT PREMIUMS.

ALL premium offers made in issues prior to February 23 by the late publisher will remain in force. Any one can secure one or more premiums by sending the necessary subscriptions.

Subscribers will, however, realize that the Universe Publishing Company cannot make good premiums earned on *back* subscriptions sent to the *late* publisher. It did not receive the money, and therefore has no responsibility in the matter. If it made good the premiums the late publisher owes, it might with equal propriety be asked to pay his paper or printing bills.

Those who worked for premiums will have the satisfaction of knowing that their friends will receive every copy of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to which they are entitled. In making good these thousands of subscriptions at its own expense, the Universe Publishing Company is doing more than could in fairness be demanded.

Let not the workers be discouraged. There is open to them a chance to earn premiums, under the new ownership, with absolute certainty that the premiums will be sent on the day they are requested.

All subscriptions will be credited to the senders' accounts as hitherto, and they may have a choice of premiums. Lists cheerfully mailed on request.

EASY SCIENCE.

Sir Robert Ball, the celebrated English astronomer, has been talking to his countrymen about the relations between the earth and the moon, which once were one large planet; but the moon went off by itself into exile, and now keeps at a cold, reserved distance with only an imaginary man for company. The earth was travelling very rapidly when all that happened, and was probably so soft that instead of splitting up as the big mass flew, off it pulled itself closer together—just as Spain is doing now it has lost its possessions and colonies. By and by, however, that crack in the solid fabric of the world is coming, says Sir Robert. All the water of the seas will rush down into it to the centre of the earth; there will be a great volcanic eruption and flare-up, and then all that is left will be a dead world or a scattered one. I do not quite see how the stomach of the earth is going to take care of so much water and turn it all into steam at once, but our curiosity will be satisfied a few thousand or million years hence.

Remote Possibilities.

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Did you ever think that because of electric cars and electric cabs a day may come when we shall have no legs? It is true people get run over sometimes, but what I mean is that because we ride so much we shall need our legs less. The athlete William Blaikie says: "Electricity is doing great good in our land, but it and the cars it drives are shrivelling American legs." As I suggested

Body Building.

that very idea ten years ago in a public lecture, I may venture to contradict it. There has certainly been no greater period of physical development in America than the past ten years of success with the trolley cars. The point is that when a man can take a swift car, he can vary his exercise by going to a skating-rink, a swimming-tank, a fencing-room, a gymnasium, a running-track. When he has to walk everywhere, he is apt to depend on walking for his exercise. I am glad that Mr. Blaikie preaches care of the health by "recreation." That is the science of life, and is the only excuse needed for genuine college sports. To quote Mr. Blaikie: "Why should not the body's training go hand in hand with storing and developing the mind—with clean, pure, high character as well?"

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Patents Granted Yearly.

We Americans are a very inventive people. Mr. Edison alone has taken out nearly 1,000 patents, and yet of late years has kept most of his new ideas to himself as "trade secrets"; so that he might well be credited with hundreds more. The Commissioner of Patents once described him finely, as "the young man who kept the pathway to the Patent Office hot with his footsteps." The present average of patents taken out in this country every year is 24,000, or say about 80 every working day, and no fewer than 40,000 applications for patents are made each year. Many inventions are valuable; most of them are swallowed up by the silence of time, but to this inventive activity is very largely due our growing greatness as a manufacturing nation. It would seem impossible

to go on inventing at this rate, but as a matter of fact there is hardly a thing you see or touch to-day that cannot be improved or that will not be different fifty years hence.

A great deal of trouble has been experienced lately during the cold weather out West from the freezing of the water-pipes, not only in the houses, but in the streets. Now that is serious; but an ingenious way of thawing out the pipes was hit upon in Wisconsin by Professor Wood at the University, and Professor Jackson, a friend of mine who has already done much admirable work. You know that iron pipe, like other metals, is a conductor of electric current. In flowing through a conductor, the current by proper adjustment and conditions can be made to heat the metal more or less, and even to melt it if the metal resists the current. Now these two professors passed enough current along the pipe to heat it up to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, without hurting it in the least, and that soon melted the ice. In fact, about twenty minutes sufficed to break the blockade. Any intelligent workman can handle the apparatus and method.

Thawing out Frozen Pipes.

I had just been reading an article in a foreign publication on the growing scarcity of the quail in Europe, when I ran across an article in an American newspaper stating that these birds were never more plentiful than now in Louisiana. Great bevies of them are reported, and although every black man and white shoots them for food, the little quail so thrive on

Quail in Europe.

persecution that the oldest inhabitant cannot boast of a previous season when they were more plentiful than this. In Europe, however, it is said that the killing of the quail has become an international question, and that as the birds are migratory an agreement among the Powers is necessary for their preservation. When the Powers thus unite to save life, there is hope even for the poor Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. The birds were once so dense in Europe that the historian Pliny went so far as to say that they settled on sailing craft and sank them by sheer weight. The Greeks have long caught them and salted them down by the million like sprats, but unless measures are soon taken to preserve these little travellers, one of the natural and pleasant food resources of the Old World will dwindle utterly away.

"Dollatry."

I dare say you know that all our dearest fairy tales have been examined by scientific men, and that lots of them have been traced back to the ordinary course of the events of nature, such as the sunrise, storms, night, lightning, etc. This is a little like pulling a violet to pieces to find out what makes it beautiful and so full of perfume. In the same way, Mr. James Sully and others have been making a study of the subject of dolls, and of course a number of interesting facts appear. Nearly all the dolls are girl dolls. Nobody has much fancy for boy dolls. You would think that every little girl wanted a wax doll, but out of 485 children only 191 preferred wax, and 144 voted earnestly for rag dollies. Sticks and stones and horsechestnuts

have been taken as dolls, and it would be hard to name something out of which a child will not make a pet inanimate companion. Boys prefer odd-fashioned dolls, such as clowns, Eskimos, colored men, and, it is noticed, turn toy animals into dolls. One American boy of five half-starved himself for weeks in order to feed an old nutcracker made like Punch. I once had a little chap of six, whose chief delight was my silver match-safe with a wild boar's head as a lid. When I came home in the evening he used to dive down in my trousers' pocket and get out "piggy," and we had lots of fun over it, for there are so many wonderful things an adventurous pig can do. As my boy lay ill, he kept piggy clutched in his little hands, and he went to his eternal sleep with piggy under his pillow. What treasures of love there are in childhood's hearts even for beings of tin and sawdust!

T. COMMERFORD MARTIN.

LATEST NEWS FROM STARLAND.

THE PURSUIT OF A SHADOW.

WHILE studying geography a schoolboy was surprised at finding that all the large rivers flowed past the largest cities. Would that it were so with the pathway of shadow cast upon the earth at the time of a total eclipse of the sun! The shadow is caused by the moon coming at certain periods exactly between the sun and the earth, thus hiding the light of the sun from view, and causing a total eclipse. The pathway of shadow, while thousands of miles long, can never be more than about one hundred and

sixty miles wide, and with strange perversity this narrow track of darkness trails across pathless deserts, unexplored regions, or remote corners of our planet earth. Nothing daunted, astronomers go in pursuit of the shadow, whether it wander through the wilds of Africa or lose itself in mid-ocean.

During the eclipse of 1896 the pathway of shadow began in Norway, crossing frozen Nova Zembla, through Siberia and the Amur River region; thence crossing the Sea of Japan, it traversed the Hokkaido, or Northern Islands of the Japanese Empire, losing itself at last in the Pacific Ocean. An eclipse expedition from Amherst, under the direction of Professor Todd, of the Amherst College Observatory, made arrangements to observe the eclipse from Yezo, the northernmost island in Japan. In October, 1895, plans were made, instruments mounted, and, later on, preparations for the voyage were completed. A most interesting account of the expedition has been given by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, in her recently published book, "Corona and Coronet," the astronomical programme being charmingly interwoven with glimpses of sunny Honolulu, and Japan, the land of flowers. Meanwhile, Professor Todd devoted his spare moments to making observations of transits at night, rating the chronometers on shore by day, and such like cheerful occupations for passing the time. Endless plate-chains and mysterious devices in copper and steel were made on deck during the afternoons, while the rest of the party reclined on rugs and cushions in shadow of the mainsail, listening to some entertaining book. The journey was made in the *Coronet*, a schooner-yacht owned by Mr. James, who

placed it at the disposal of the Amherst Eclipse Expedition.

The day of the eclipse dawned through a heavy shower, and sunshine and clouds alternately raised and lowered the hopes of the astronomers, until the all-important moment of totality, when the "Corona" gleamed faintly through a veil of mist. A few pictures were taken of the blurred "Corona," although of no scientific value.

The native papers described the eclipse as follows. We give the exact language used. To us it is of course very amusing:

"About half past one o'clock the sun began to get waned from right side, and about half past two it reached to the last part from doing so and the heaven and land became dark and showed quite night sight. As we heard before, the flying birds got much astonishment and made a great confusion to return to their own nests. The plan and pain with each surveyors during the past a month being brought such sadful result and nobody can tell how much those astronomers caused the distress for hopeless like that. Mrs. Tod came from far place to help her husband's work, and during the time of so many days she has tried to do her best through day and night, but the weather prevented her will, and she has forgotten herself to cry out, and we ought to think about such learned lady's heart."

MARY PROCTOR.

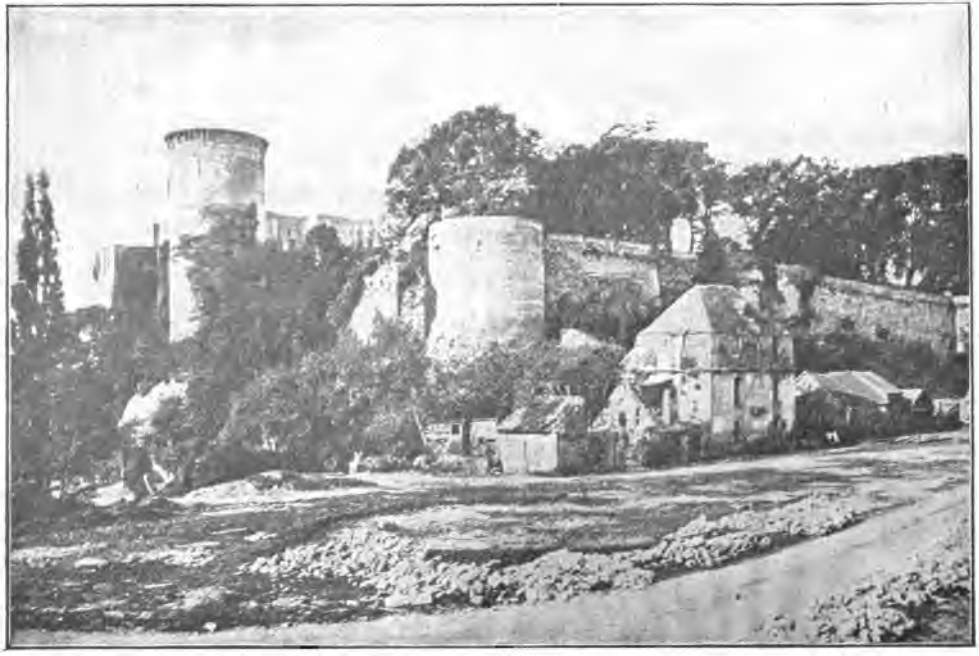
THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

The principal feature of "the little newspaper" is its Current History. New subscribers will very soon discover (what old friends long since learned) that news treated in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD way is not to be found elsewhere. Friends have said verbally and by letter that this feature is being imitated by a number of papers in which nothing of the sort was attempted until after "the little newspaper" entered the arena.

Beyond question, a faithful perusal of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD'S Current History will keep every one intelligently and thoroughly posted on important movements in the progress of the world at home and abroad.

Nor is it an easy task to sift and condense news in order to bring it within an hour's reading, and at the same time preserve harmonious proportions, so that each important occurrence will receive the proper space. It requires a specialist to successfully perform the task. Not only does the little newspaper provide this original matter peculiar to itself, but in its Easy Science and special articles are reflected the latest discoveries in science and the arts, especially those affecting every-day life and others in which young people are greatly interested.

Many friends express delight that the size of page is not to be enlarged. They consider its present size one of its chief charms. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD



THE CHATEAU FALAISE, NORMANDY.

invites suggestions and criticisms. It is desirous of pleasing its supporters in every possible way. Every letter bearing on possible improvements is carefully noted, and nothing is overlooked which tends to increase the value of the paper. It has the advantage over the monthlies that it prints many things of great interest while they are *fresh*, and is not obliged to wait a month for publication. Neither does it have to set matter over a month in advance. Thus it was able to show the submarine boat *Argonaut* and recently the new steamer *Oceanic*, with several illustrations, long before other periodicals gave them to the public.

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK.

MRS. J. L. LONG, Frankfort, Ky., wrote: "I tried to get a copy of your paper at the newsdealer's in town, and he had never heard of it. I have heard it very highly spoken of, and would like it for my boy, so would like you to send me a sample copy before I subscribe for it."

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD desires to state that copies cannot be found on all news-stands. It is a *weekly*.

If copies were sent four or five times a month to the leading news-stands of the country, there would be very heavy charges incurred that would leave nothing whatever for the paper. Moreover, any one who desires a copy can easily procure it direct or through an agent.

If THE GREAT ROUND WORLD were a *monthly*, there would be very few copies returned, and the paper would be found on all news-stands just as magazines

are exposed. It makes a big difference whether a dealer has a month, or a *week*, to close out stock, and for this reason "the little newspaper" only appears on the more important stands.

If you sent a subscription direct to this office, you may be sure THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will reach you regularly and promptly. Or, if you prefer, send through agents. Either method will be agreeable to the publisher.

The Trial Offer, which will only hold good until March 15, is made to introduce THE GREAT ROUND WORLD more widely. Twenty-five cents for three months is, as Rev. Dr. Chambers, of Calvary Presbyterian Church, New York, wrote, "a great literary bargain." *It is hoped that many thousands will accept the offer in time.* It will positively expire on March 15. As many are not acquainted with the paper, they may be glad to read the following estimate of its value by a very competent judge, Phebe A. Hanaford, who wrote in a letter the editor was privileged to read, as follows:

"Your admirable magazine is the best I know for families and schools in regard to current history, and it ought to be in every school in the land."

Miss Anna M. Doyle, Evansville, Ind., sent $12.10 for a number of subscriptions, and added: "*The Universe* is the best weekly paper I have ever used in the schoolroom. It is a paper that should be in every schoolroom to keep up in *current history*."

Superintendents, principals, teachers, and scholars who are not subscribers, should avail themselves of the trial offer. The commendations mentioned were

sent to *The Universe*, which has since become THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

A limited number of *Universe* Histories remain. *No more will be published,* as THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Histories will replace them. *To close out all of Parts II. and III. Universe Histories, a reduced price of $1.75 has been made for the three books* (Part III. consists of two books), *freely illustrated, fully indexed, cloth bound, carriage prepaid.* One history will be sent *free* for two new yearly subscriptions to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. This offer does not apply to renewals. It is intended to win new subscribers. Most of the account of the Spanish-American War is covered in these Parts II. and III. Order while they are on hand.

The new cover is an improvement upon the old design, because the globe is accurate and represents ocean, lakes, rivers, and mountain-chains in their true proportions.

Some friends who took *The Universe* from its start until the last issue appeared, on February 16, regret that its cover design was dropped. It must be apparent to them that it is better to retain THE GREAT ROUND WORLD design, as the subscribers to the latter, when it changed owners, greatly outnumbered *The Universe* subscribers.

As rapidly as possible the mailing list is being overhauled. Clerks have been steadily at work day and night trying to turn chaos into order. It is a

very difficult task. As soon as the change can be made, a new mailing system will be adopted. Instead of pasting printed labels on the wrappers, the addresses will be printed in indelible ink on the wrappers themselves. The number in lower left corner will show when a subscription will expire.

If up to this time your name and address has not been properly printed, kindly advise *at once*, so that the proper correction may be made. For a few weeks it will be necessary to address by hand.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD offers for sale every bound part of its "History of Our Own Times" from the beginning. A large supply is carried, equal to all demands. The plates are on hand, s that there will be no trouble about getting any copies wanted. This also is true f the "History of Spain" and the "History of China." *These books are not to be had elsewhere.* The late publisher did not have art VIII. of Vol. II., GREAT ROUND WORLD History of Our Own Times, bound. There is a large number of orders on hand. Please note that Part VIII. (covering the period from October 6 to December 29), is being bound by the new publisher, and will be ready in due time. Every order, therefore, will be filled as soon as possible. *The Universe* Histories were ready the first week in January, and can be supplied on demand.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD has had some very novel experiences within the past two weeks. It is fairly well known that under the *original* publisher the paper became insolvent.

When the present publisher bought the concern, he expected it would take some time to straighten things. But he had no reason to expect a number of difficulties which developed *after* the sale.

On sending vans to move the property, an irate landlord refused to allow anything to be loaded on the freight elevator. He demanded that everything should be carried from the third floor *by hand.* This means that friends who ordered bound parts of GREAT ROUND WORLD history and GREAT ROUND WORLD quarterlies will *have to wait* until the receiver overcomes the landlord's objections.

But a more serious difficulty is the fact that the printers who had been printing the mailing-list of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD for the former publisher *refuse to furnish the mailing-list.* The type belongs to *them,* and they want the receiver of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company to pay their claim in full. This he very properly declines to do, as there are not enough assets available.

The present publisher has no intention of paying for the list. He did not order it, nor will he pay debts incurred before his purchase of the property. He has *copies* of the mailing-list which the court compelled the printers to surrender. But *they* own the type.

It will take several weeks before THE GREAT ROUND WORLD names can be put in proper shape. Friends will therefore understand why *for a short time* wrappers must be addressed *by hand.*

The receiver has turned over to its new publisher a very heavy load of mail. From these letters it is evident that many persons miss THE GREAT ROUND

WORLD very, very much indeed. It is gratifying to notice that complaints of its non-receipt come from all quarters. But it will be wellnigh a physical *impossibility* to answer all complaints and inquiries *within* a month. Hence THE GREAT ROUND WORLD makes the following statements, instead of writing thousands of letters.

1st. Its present publisher will honor in full every subscription for which funds were sent to its *late* publisher. *Please mention this to all interested.*

2d. He has printed and mailed issue of February 9 at his own expense; hence there are *no* missing numbers.

3d. If you lack any numbers since January 1, send particulars. Duplicates will be sent without charge if you are a subscriber.

4th. Please do not blame the Universe Publishing Company for any aggravation, annoyance, or delay for which the *late* GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company *is responsible.* It will not be just to do so.

5th. Tell your friends that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will be far more valuable and is far stronger in *every respect* than it ever has been.

6th. Do not fail to renew. Be generous enough to stand by the present publisher for a year at least, since he will honor thousands of subscriptions without receiving a cent therefor. He must look to renewals to partly repay him, and an immensely increased subscription-list to make up the balance. Exert *your* influence on behalf of the paper.

7th. If your copy arrives *a day or two late* for a few weeks, do not trouble to write about it. You will get the copy *sure.* It will take a little time to get

things in smooth running order. Some subscribers wrote they had written three to five letters, and have no reply. They will not have cause to complain in this respect under the *new* ownership.

☞ Please do not address letters to 3 West Eighteenth Street or to Mr. W. B. Harison. That gentleman has no longer *any* connection with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. It is necessary for this fact to be mentioned, in order that letters intended for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will *not* be addressed to him.

All letters and remittances should be sent to the

UNIVERSE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
150 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

8th. *No more bound parts of "The Universe" will appear.* Instead will be offered THE GREAT ROUND WORLD History of Our Own Times. Should *Universe* subscribers want their numbers bound, they can send them here, and pay forty-five cents for binding and returning the book. An index will be printed for *The Universe*, numbers 39 to 50, and sent without charge, in due course.

9th. Many subscribers complain that the former GREAT ROUND WORLD had "lost interest" and was "too complex for the young"; that it had "too much war news," etc. Kindly read it *now*, and you will find Mrs. Rosenfeld's and other matter far more enjoyable than ever. She has written exclusively for *The Universe* for the past year. But for that fact there would not have been complaints. Already many admirers are sending congratulations upon her return.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD
AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 11. MARCH 16, 1899. Whole No. 123

CURRENT HISTORY

The Close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

At twelve o'clock midday on Saturday, March 4, the Fifty-fifth Congress passed out of existence. To complete its work and pass the most important of the appropriation measures it had to remain in session all night.

The Fifty-fifth Congress will go into history as the most extravagant Congress the country has ever had. The appropriations made are more than $1,500,000,000. It takes ten figures to write a billion, remember.

Up to this time the Fifty-first Congress held the record for extravagance, and the money spent by that Congress was $1,035,000,000. The present Congress has arranged for the spending of $1,566,000,000. It seems almost too big a sum to think of!

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, a member of the Democratic Party, which is not now in power, calls attention to the enormous outlay, and declares that Congress had no right to spend so much of the people's money. He warns the Republicans that they will suffer for

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their rashness in the next presidential campaign. He says that the country will be about $100,000,000 behind by next June, and that this enormous sum of money will have to be made up by taxes or by borrowing money. Whichever way it is done he declares that the people will suffer, and that it is wrong to have forced such heavy expenses on the country when the treasury has not the money to meet them.

On the other hand, the Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee says that Congress has not been extravagant, but that the apparent increase has been due to the expenses of the war, which have all had to be faced by the present Congress.

This seems reasonable enough, and when we realize that if all goes well, we shall have acquired some immensely profitable lands in return for our expenditure, the amount the war has cost us need not alarm us so terribly. Men who are not willing to lay out money and take some risks to enlarge their business are not liable to become wealthy, and countries are like men—to make money they must spend it. It only remains to be seen whether Congress has spent the money wisely.

Mr. Cannon insists that the outlay has only been for necessaries. He quotes the pension list, the increase of postal expenses to suit the demands of commerce, the improvement of the waterways of the country, the increase of the Navy, the erection of necessary public buildings, and representation of American interests at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The proper maintenance of this big country of ours is necessarily a very expensive thing.

Among the important works of the Fifty-fifth Congress was the progress made on the Nicaragua Canal question. This Congress decided that we must have a canal, but found it impossible to pass a bill authorizing its building, for the reason that the time left before the closing of Congress was so short that the matter could not be fully discussed, and the members could not consent to rushing a measure through the legislature that involved the spending of such vast sums of money.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The Senate, not wishing to let the matter drop, attached it to the River and Harbor Bill, which is a bill which provides for appropriations of the money necessary for improving and caring for the waterways throughout the country. The measure appropriated $115,000,000 for the building of a waterway between Greytown, on the Atlantic Coast, and Brito, on the Pacific. The President was to acquire the rights of the land necessary for the work, and the Secretary of War was to order the commencement of the work and the construction of harbors at the junctions of the Canal with the oceans.

When this bill reached the House of Representatives the members would have nothing to do with it. They refused to pass the bill if the Nicaragua Canal matter was included in it. The Senate in its turn refused to pass the River and Harbor Appropriations unless they contained some provisions for commencing work on the Canal.

The two houses were so completely at variance that, for a time, it seemed as if there was to be no Appro-

priation for Rivers and Harbors. There was only one thing to be done, and that was to name a committee from each house to meet together and talk the matter over in the hope of reaching some agreement.

The naming of the members of the conference from the House was the duty of Speaker Reed, and he created a good deal of unfavorable comment by passing over a member who should by right have had a place in the Conference Committee, and who was known to be in favor of the Canal, in favor of another member who was just as strongly opposed to it. By these means the House half of the Conference Committee was strongly opposed to the building of the Canal, and it was said that Speaker Reed had killed the project.

The members from the Senate were, however, just as much in favor of the Canal as the House members were against it, and the result was the trial of strength between the two parties.

After several meetings, during which no progress was made, it became evident that both sides were willing to agree to some sort of a compromise rather than throw the important River and Harbor Bill out altogether. The trouble then began afresh. While both were willing to come to an agreement, neither side would consent to be the first to show the necessary sign of weakening.

Twenty-four hours before the final closing of Congress found the Conference Committee still in the same state of mind. Finally the House members offered a compromise clause which they were willing should be passed with the River and Harbor Bill. It

was that the President should be authorized to appoint civil engineers to thoroughly investigate the various routes proposed for the Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, that he should find out the probable cost of constructing the Canal with suitable harbors at each end, and the terms on which the United States could control and manage the Canal. The results of the investigation were to be reported to Congress, and $1,000,000 appropriated for the expenses of the investigation.

As the Senate was not especially wedded to one particular route, and was only anxious that we should have a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the conferees from the Senate agreed to the compromise.

In this form the affairs of the Canal found favor with both houses of Congress, and the bill was passed.

It was an excellent thing that the Senate agreed to the House compromise, for the reason that people are not altogether convinced that the Nicaragua route is the best one.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the possible difficulties which may arise with the syndicate which went down to Nicaragua to buy concessions from the Nicaraguan Government, are stumbling-blocks which might seriously hinder the work on the Nicaraguan route.

In addition to this, the promoters of the Panama Canal have laid facts and figures before Congress which prove that the Panama route is the easiest and cheapest, and will be the soonest in operation, as a

good deal of work has already been done on it. There is still a third route through Nicaragua which some engineers advocate. It seems therefore highly desirable that all three schemes should be thoroughly weighed and sifted before Congress commits itself to any one route.

Both parties are now satisfied. The Senate has not allowed the Congress to die without taking some steps toward the Canal, and the House has prevented the passing of any hasty and ill-judged measures which we might regret.

The appropriation (for the investigation) was made, and the Government must now take up the question of building a canal of some kind which shall cross the Isthmus of Panama, and open for us the much-needed waterway from ocean to ocean.

* *

A Rebellion in Nicaragua.

There has been another toy insurrection in Central America. Nicaragua this time has been the scene of the disturbance.

It appears that the President sought to oust a certain general, who had been holding the position of Governor-General of the Atlantic Coast Department, and to put another man in his place. This action was resented by General Reyes, the man who held the office, and he promptly gathered forces and proceeded to start a revolution against the President, with the intention of forming the Coast Department into a separate state, over which he was to rule as Chief Magistrate.

These schemes of his were rather more disturbing than usual to the foreigners in the country. Revolu-

tions are so frequent in that part of the world that men think little or nothing of them; but this time it became a trifle serious on account of the fact that the country involved in the revolution happened to be the strip of land on which most of the foreigners had settled.

While everyone was willing to make sport of the idea that a Central American rebellion could be anything but a comic-opera affair, no one liked the thought of having these irresponsible warriors making trouble in their neighborhood; and so the British residents sent an appeal for help to the Governor of Jamaica, the Americans let the Government in Washington know what was going on, and pretty soon warships arrived off the port of Bluefields and warned the rebels to be careful what they were doing.

After a few days of trouble the insurgents got possession of the town of Bluefields, and fearing that they might damage the work which had already been done on the Canal, the British steamer *Intrepid* and the American gunboat *Marietta* landed marines from their vessels, and took posession of the town. General Reyes thereupon surrendered to them, and the rebellion was at an end. It had proved but another little tempest in a teapot.

It may, however, have a more lasting effect than any of the previous revolutions. The United States Government is now looking round for a suitable spot in which to invest its money for the new Canal. This revolution, small as it has been, has still assumed sufficient importance to draw the attention of the authorities to Nicaragua and her doings, and every-

one must allow that she is a very quarrelsome and unpleasant little neighbor. If the Panama route is in any degree as desirable as the Nicaraguan, it is more than likely that it may be chosen, for the reason that it will avoid all the complications of having the Nicaraguans as neighbors.

♣ ♣

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

Considerable satisfaction was felt that the Naval Appropriation Bill, as finally passed, contained a provision for the building of the full number of ships desired. That is to say, twelve. Six of these are to be protected cruisers, and the others battleships and armored cruisers.

The bill also contained a proviso that the armor plate used in the construction of the vessels must not cost more than $300 a ton.

There has been some anxiety on this score because the makers of armor plate have absolutely refused to sell it to the Government at less than $545 a ton. The House tried to get the price raised to $445, but the bill was finally passed with the price fixed at $300. It is feared that it will be impossible to get armor plate at this price, and that the building of the ships will be greatly delayed in consequence.

The matter of the price of armor plate is a quarrel of old standing. In 1896 the Government decided that it was paying more money than it ought to pay for its armor plate, which was then $558 a ton, and directed the Secretary of the Navy to make investigations and find just how much it would cost to make the armor.



EASTERN ARCHITECTURE.

After months of patient investigation he reported that the actual cost of making the armor was $197.78 per ton; but that, allowing for incidental expenses, he thought it would be safer to say that it cost $250 per ton. He recommended that the Government should offer $400 per ton as a fair compensation for the time and trouble of making.

Congress did not see this at all, and insisted that a profit of $50 a ton was quite enough for the makers to earn, and therefore fixed the price at $300, a price which they have held to ever since.

The two companies which make the armor plate, the Carnegie and the Bethlehem Iron Company, have utterly refused to make any bids for the Government contracts at the price offered, and think they have been very badly used, because the Government induced them to put in expensive machinery on the promise of giving them the contracts for the work. In 1897 they were willing to make the armor at $442 per ton, but they have now gone back to within $13 of their old bid of $558. (The Bethlehem Iron Company armor plate works were described and illustrated in *The Universe*, pages 303–310.)

It is thought that this difficulty will have no real effect on the building of the warships. In the shortest time possible they could not be ready for their armor in less than two years, and it is believed that by that time the matter of contract price will have been arranged.

An attempt was made to pass a law authorizing the Government to manufacture its own armor plate. But this was not approved.

You will be pleased to learn that to show its appreciation of the great work done by Rear Admiral Dewey in Manila, Congress has created the rank of Admiral for him, and has duly voted the new honor to him.

Dewey has been made an Admiral.

The highest rank in our Navy has always been that of Rear Admiral, although in almost all other countries there are two grades higher than this—Vice Admiral and Admiral. In some countries they have a still higher grade, that of Admiral of the Fleet, which is equal to that of Field Marshal in the army, the highest possible position the army offers.

Admiral Dewey will not, however, be the first Admiral of the United States. That honor belongs to David G. Farragut, who was nominated in 1866. After his famous victory at New Orleans, in 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and in 1864 the rank of Vice Admiral was created for him. In 1866 he was made Admiral.

His next in rank, David D. Porter, succeeded to the rank of Vice Admiral when Farragut was promoted, in 1866, and when he died, in 1870, Vice Admiral Porter became Admiral. In 1871 Congress abolished the post, and on the death of Admiral Porter, in 1891, it ceased to exist.

The revival of the rank for Dewey has given universal satisfaction.

Admiral Dewey is now the highest officer in the service of the country. Admirals take the same rank as Generals, and as there is no such post in our Army as General (the highest rank being that of Major

General), Dewey is now the first officer in our fighting forces.

The grade of Admiral has been created for him alone, and at his death will once more cease to be in force.

At the same time that Admiral Dewey was rewarded for his brave services, Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, who has been in command of our Army in the Philippines, was rewarded by being raised to the rank of Major General.

The Senate, however, failed to confirm the promotions of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, who were recommended by the President for meritorious conduct during the war.

The unhappy trouble which we mentioned to you in regard to the battle of Santiago has finally cost both men promotion. They have had to take their places according to their rank on the Navy list as arranged under the new law which has just been passed. This provides for eighteen Rear Admirals, and on this list Schley will be No. 9 and Sampson No. 11.

Unfortunately the dispute in regard to Sampson and Schley has made the Senate slight many excellent officers who deserved recognition for their gallant services in the war. Among these men are some of our best liked "heroes," and first on the list is Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, who was recommended by the President for promotion from No. 1 on the list of Assistant Naval Constructors to No. 8 on the list of Constructors. "Fighting Bob" Evans, Captain John Philip, and Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*, are also among those who failed to receive advancement.

The Canadian Commission.

The Joint High Commission to inquire into matters in dispute between Canada and the United States has adjourned, and will not meet again until August 2, in Quebec.

The Commission was to deal with the sealing question and the matter of the Alaskan boundary, and it was hoped that it might be able to formulate a treaty which would set at rest the many little differences which now affect the business relations of the two countries.

The hopes have unfortunately not been altogether realized, and the Commissioners adjourned for the purpose of getting further instructions from their Governments on various important points.

The main cause of the impossibility of reaching a friendly understanding was Alaska.

The Canadians are anxious to secure a port from us which will allow the Klondike district an outlet to the Pacific Ocean, without the necessity of passing through United States territory, and the annoyances of the American Customs. The port they ask is on the Lynn Canal, which body of water runs almost to the foot of the mountains through which travelers have to pass into the Klondike, and in which are the Chilkat and the White Passes.

The American Commissioners are unwilling to agree to this, because such a concession will put Canada and Great Britain in possession of the whole uninterrupted route to the Klondike, and such a grant might prove very costly to us.

An Arbitration Committee was proposed, to settle

the whole matter of the Alaskan boundary and the question of the port at the same time; but this was not agreed to, hence the Commission adjourned for further instructions.

One important point has been decided by the Commissioners—that is, the appointment of a permanent international tribunal which shall settle all those disputes between Canada and the United States which affect commerce and transportation.

The closing sessions of the Committee were rendered somewhat gloomy by the illness of Baron Herschell, the Chairman of the British Commissioners. He fell on the ice and injured himself so severely that he was confined to his bed.

His accident was not considered to be of a very dangerous character, and therefore it was with the greatest surprise and regret that the country learned of his death, which occurred in Washington, where the Commission had been holding its sessions.

Every honor was paid to the dead statesman, the President putting a warship at the disposal of England for the conveyance of Lord Herschell's body to his native country.

The English cruiser *Talbot* was, however, ordered to proceed to New York from its station in the West Indies to receive the remains of the Baron; the Queen sent a special message to the President, thanking him for the sympathy shown to England in her bereavement.

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The Dreyfus Case.

The latest sensation in the Dreyfus Case has been the printing in an English paper of ex-Major Esterhazy's account of his

relations with the staff of the French Army, and his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation.

All this information has, of course, been furnished by the ex-Major himself, and he has furthermore sworn to the statements, and declares that they are absolutely true.

Esterhazy is, however, known to be such a rascal that he went from newspaper office to newspaper office for two weeks before he could find an editor who was willing to take the risk of repeating anything he said.

When the *Chronicle*, which was the paper that finally accepted his story, took the paper from him, the editor insisted that Esterhazy should make an oath that it was absolutely true; and now if it should be proved false, the ex-Major will be prosecuted for perjury under the English law, and find himself in prison.

Mr. Henry Norman, one of the best known English journalists, was given the task of discovering if the story were true, and though there are parts which he declares it is impossible to prove or disprove, he found so much truth in it that he recommended the paper to take the risk of publishing it.

Esterhazy's statement is that the General Staff knew perfectly well that the evidence which was produced against Dreyfus was false, and that it had been manufactured according to their order. Each witness who testified against Dreyfus had been carefully schooled by the officers of the General Staff, and had been directed just what to say and what to leave unsaid.

He declared, moreover, that the famous letter which was supposed to have been written by one of the Military Attachés in Paris, and which was considered as a positive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, was known by all the members of the General Staff to have been written by Colonel Henry at the order of the Staff.

The well-known rascality of ex-Major Esterhazy will prevent this statement having much weight, but in view of the many proofs that the trial has not been conducted fairly, there can be but little doubt that an effort will now be made to do Dreyfus justice.

His case was brought up before the full Court of Cassation on Saturday, March 4, and it is now being examined.

It is reported that Dreyfus is suffering severely from the strain which he is under, but that he hopes to be taken back to France very shortly. He maintains his refusal to answer the questions sent out to him from Paris. He declares that he will only answer when he is taken back to France, as written replies might be misunderstood, and he would have no chance of correcting misstatements.

Colonel Picquart, whose case is closely connected with the Dreyfus Case, has been taken from the military prison and put in a civil one. He will be tried by the civil courts for revealing certain papers in the Dreyfus Case, and if found guilty, will be turned over to the military authorities.

He is probably glad to be out of the hands of the military authorities, lest they should murder him or force him to take his own life, as it is alleged they compelled the unfortunate Colonel Henry to do.

Italy and China.

The storm clouds do not seem to have passed from China, as it was hoped, and she perhaps is now in worse danger than ever of being parceled into lots and divided between the different powers of Europe.

On March 1 a telegram from Peking stated that Italy had made a formal demand to the Tsungli Yamen for the lease of San Mun (or San Moon Bay, according to the *Century Atlas*). The Tsungli Yamen is the Chinese Foreign Office, and controls the relations of China with foreign countries, and all other matters in which foreigners have a part. San Mun Bay is on the eastern coast of China, and is an arm of the Pacific Ocean. It is in the province of Che-Kiang (*chey-key-ahng*), which is one of the most fertile provinces of China.

Italy desires to lease this port for a naval base for ninety-nine years, and to have a stretch of land surrounding the port similar to that leased by Germany at Kiao-chau. She also wants all the railroad and mining rights in this piece of land and these islands off the coast.

The unfortunate Chinamen were aghast at this proposition, and returned the papers to the Italian Minister with the information that it would be impossible for the Chinese Government to grant such a lease.

Upon this Italy became very much incensed, declared that the Chinese Government had insulted her by daring to refuse her request, and ordered five warships to proceed to San Mun Bay to demand an apology. It must be admitted that it is difficult to under-

stand what China was to apologize for. It appears very much as if Italy was endeavoring to despoil China of her property.

It is not surprising that China should have been perfectly bewildered at Italy's request, and that she was unable to make a suitable reply at the time.

At last she concluded she had better try to explain the affair, as Italy seemed to have misunderstood it. She therefore sent word through the Tsungli Yamen that the request had been returned to the Italian Minister because China felt it would only invite trouble to refuse it, and she wished politely to convey to the Italian Government that it was impossible to oblige. The Chinese officials, however, expressed their regret that the Italian Government had misunderstood their action.

No sooner had this been done than China set about finding some means of avoiding any grant to Italy, and decided that the safest thing would be to make San Mun an open port, which would render it free to the trade of the world and would give so many other nations an interest in it that they might possibly prevent Italy from trying to take it and keep it for herself.

This plan is not likely to be of any avail to China, for it appears that Italy consulted Great Britain, France, and other powers before she made her demand, and met with no opposition from anyone. It would seem that the powers are willing that Italy should have the port, and will help her to get it if China refuses.

For the first time in our history we have been con-

sulted on Chinese affairs. The Italian Minister approached the Government in Washington to know what stand we would take in case she occupied San Mun, and then asked for our support.

Our reply was that we would most certainly not support her in her nefarious schemes, but no protest was made against allowing her to do as she pleased, so long as she did not expect us to help her.

It seems now as if the fate of China is sealed. In the House of Commons it was openly acknowledged that England supported Italy's claims, and those who know say that this is a sign that England has found it impossible to maintain her "open door" policy, and will now join the other powers in a wholesale onslaught on China's property.

The "open door" policy meant the preserving of the Chinese Empire, the strengthening and improving of the Government, and the raising of the Old World Chinese into an active and modern power. To accomplish this it is necessary for England to have powerful help. As none of the other European nations seem willing to help her, and the United States is not prepared to enter into any international complications, it appears as if England had decided that the "open door" policy was impossible, and will let things take their course.

It has been intimated to our Government that it is time for us to put in our claim for a stretch of Chinese coast, but the Government has decided that it will not have any hand in the division of China, and does not feel the necessity for seizing or acquiring possessions in that country.

For a short while it appeared as if the trouble between Russia and England over the Niu Chwang Railroad would bring about the long-feared war.

The Differences between England and Russia over China.

This trouble was occasioned by the opposition of Russia to England loaning the money to build the railroad. The country through which this road passes controls the principal trade of China, and the nation which loans the money is to have control of the road.

This railroad was such a rich plum that Russia was not willing to let England have it, and insisted that if the privilege was given to England she would seize on one of the northern provinces of China as an offset.

England, however, refused to give up her rights. The contract had been made with China before Russia interfered, and England therefore declared that it only remained for the Chinese to carry out their part of the agreement without reference to the interference of any other power. The matter has remained at a standstill for some months, neither Russia nor England being willing to give in.

During the past few days, however, it assumed such a serious aspect that it was thought that war would surely result.

A telegram from London states that the Russian and British Governments have come to an understanding over the matter that is perfectly satisfactory to both, and have arranged a scheme whereby their future relations in China will be perfectly friendly.

The Belgian Demands in China.

The Italian demands and the British and Russian quarrels are not the only matters concerning European aggressiveness which are troubling China.

Belgium has also put in her claim for a concession. This is not of sufficient importance to talk over at this moment, the mere fact itself is all that we need trouble ourselves with at present.

♣ ♣

The Peace Conference.

The Czar's Peace Conference will meet at the Hague, the capital of Holland, on May 18. Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed the representative of Great Britain at the meeting.

♣ ♣

The Illness of the Pope.

There has been great anxiety throughout the Catholic world over the illness of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. He was taken seriously ill about two weeks ago, and his malady assumed such an alarming character that it was feared he could never recover, and there was much activity among the Cardinals and the representatives of Catholic countries as to the election of his successor.

Happily, however, after an operation the worst symptoms passed away, and His Holiness is now thought to be on the road to recovery.

His physicians expressed amazement at the rapid progress made by the Pope, for he is a very aged man, and has not been in good health for many years.

Leo XIII was born in 1810 and is now eighty-eight

years old. He has occupied the Pontifical throne for twenty years.

♣ ♣

Affairs in Cuba.

The matter of most importance in regard to Cuba at the present moment is how to dispose of the Cuban Army.

The United States Government offered through the Commissioner, Mr. Robert P. Porter, to pay the army at the rate of $100 a head, on the understanding that the men would then disperse and go to their homes.

It was necessary that the Cuban Assembly should either accept or refuse this offer, and the matter was therefore taken into consideration by the Cubans.

The sessions in which the matter was dealt with were held in secret, the public, and particularly the Americans, being carefully excluded. So strict was the guard that one hundred soldiers were stationed around the house in which the Assembly met, to keep out all visitors.

It was apparent that the offer of the United States was not agreeable to the Cubans, and in spite of all their efforts to keep their own counsel, it leaked out that the Assembly had been trying to raise a loan of $12,000,000 with which to pay the soldiers and carry on the Government independent of the Americans.

Happily they were unable to do this. Had they been able to accomplish their aims, and behave so unfairly to the country that had come to their aid, there is little doubt that it would have meant a great deal of trouble for us.

Having discovered their little game, this Govern-

ment sent a decisive command to General Brooke to inform the Cuban Assembly that they must either accept the American offer of $3,000,000 for the troops or place themselves in the position of openly defying the wishes of the United States, in which case they would have to take the consequences.

The reply of the Assembly is not yet known, but it is felt to be most important that we should put an end to the various annoyances which the Assembly has been causing of late. It is thought that when the people learn the intentions of the United States the $3,000,000 will be accepted and the Assembly dissolved.

There is much difficulty in finding out the exact number of Cuban troops who have to be paid off. The commission which went to Washington represented that there were 30,000 in all. General Gomez says there are 25,000, and the official Cuban count says there are 50,000, 25,000 of whom are officers. General Gomez declares that on the list there are many names of men who are not entitled to payment, and he intends to go over it with the utmost care before it is handed in to the paymaster.

Arrangements have been made for Paymaster-General Carey to go to Cuba, carrying the $3,000,000 with him in gold and silver, and commence the work of paying off the troops.

General Gomez entered Havana on February 24, and was given a most enthusiastic reception. His entry was a veritable triumph. As he marched through the streets, which were lined with people, the cheering was deafening, and the Cubans with the

greatest heartiness showed their appreciation of their brave old deliverer.

It is reported that General Gomez has asked Governor-General Brooke to reduce the number of American soldiers in Cuba to 10,000, and to allow 10,000 Cuban soldiers to remain under arms.

♣ ♣

The "Reina Mercedes" Raised.

The Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes* has been raised. She was, you remember, sunk in Santiago Harbor during the famous battle with Cervera's fleet. She was a very fine steel cruiser, and will make a welcome addition to our Navy.

♣ ♣

General Gomez Removed from his Command.

On Saturday, March 11, the startling news reached us that the Cuban Assembly had removed General Gomez from his command, and had abolished the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, the post which the old General had so ably filled.

The trouble which caused the breach between the brave old man and the Assembly was caused by his agreement to accept $3,000,000 offered by this Government for the payment of the Cuban troops. General Gomez wished this payment to be accepted as a reward for the soldiers, and for the purpose of giving them a little money with which to return to their homes. He did not consider it sufficient money to pay them in full, but thought the Government of Cuba should settle that matter at some future time; his desire was that the Army should be disbanded.

and he considered the sum offered quite sufficient for that purpose.

The Cuban Assembly, as you learned in a previous paragraph, was dissatisfied with the arrangement, and did its best to raise a loan which would make it independent of the United States. In this the members asked the assistance of General Gomez, a request which he absolutely declined to grant. This made the Assembly angry, and when General Brooke sent word that the discussion in regard to the acceptance or refusal of the $3,000,000 must be stopped at once and a positive answer given, matters were brought to a head, and the trouble with General Gomez broke out.

The scene in the Assembly was most violent, one of the members declaring that it was not enough punishment for General Gomez to be degraded from his rank and deprived of all authority over the Cubans, but that he ought to be court-martialed as a traitor to his country and shot. The angry speaker added that he would like to command the soldiers who should be detailed to carry out the sentence.

This seems a cruel reward for a man who has given thirty years of his life to work for the cause of freedom in Cuba.

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

WHERE THE CARIBBEAN BREAKS.

It was pleasing and unexpected to find that numerous GREAT ROUND WORLD subscribers ordered back numbers of *The Universe* covering the "Travel Papers" descriptive of the publisher's recent trip abroad. In this number is begun a series of papers depicting life in Jamaica, British West Indies, where he en-

joyed a protracted stay. He is the more willing to have these papers appear because of the marked appreciation of the "Travel Papers." Moreover, no guidebook or history in existence gives the information which these new papers will furnish. They will be appropriately illustrated with reproductions from photographs procured by him on the spot. A few of the cuts appeared in *The Universe*, but will be used again, as they have not been seen by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD readers. "Port Antonio" was constantly mentioned in dispatches during the Spanish-American war, and since then there has been far greater interest in Jamaica than ever. The papers will appear weekly, under the title "Where the Caribbean Breaks."

FIRST TRAVEL PAPER.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS—BEAUTIES OF THE NORTH SHORE—REASONS WHY IT IS NOT WELL KNOWN—LUCEA.

IN the minds of many people Jamaica is an unknown quantity. Some (otherwise intelligent readers) have asked, "Where is Jamaica, and what is it?" Others have asked if it was in Long Island, and many have been the inquiries relative to its climate and people by those who knew it to be an island lying to the south of Cuba, but who had no other knowledge.



There have been few books written in connection with Jamaica. Magazine articles have from time to time shed light upon its beauties, but too often the writers of such articles have confined themselves to the island's past history, ignored its present, and left their readers in ignorance of splendors which await the modern tourist.



PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Even the limited literature bearing on the subject of "Jamaica" is composed almost exclusively of references to life on the *south* side. Authors who have written, travelers who explored, and invalids who sought health in its mountains, alike have fallen into the error made by the late Mr. Froude. In his *British in the West Indies* he advanced the idea that Jamaica is composed of a dirty city called Kingston, of a lovely mountain resort known as Mandeville, of oranges galore, and of a liberal sprinkling of Negroes. Mr. Froude confined himself to the south side, and there are many who, like him, leave the island having seen only Kingston and Mandeville, with the stretch of country lying between, of which they caught but passing glimpses from trains and buggies.

There is a part of Jamaica which has been too little explored. Its beauties are almost unknown. That part comprises its *northern* shore. Until eight years ago almost all travelers from the United States or Europe were compelled to disembark at Kingston, the capital, which lies in the southeastern part of the island.

There was no communication whatever between the northern shore and America, except by freight steamers of small tonnage and only questionable passenger accommodations. If, at that time, the passenger steamers now running had made the north-side ports instead of Kingston, the gateway to Jamaica, we would not have heard of "dirty Kingston" so often. Unfortunately there was too little native capital and still less native energy and ability on the north shore. As a result, travel was restricted and difficult, and King-

ston, with the adjacent south-side country, became enriched, while north-shore merchants were constantly handicapped by having to obtain all their supplies from Kingston. These had to be forwarded by coastal steamer that touched the outports but once a week, by "droghers" (sloops), or by the more expensive method of conveyance in drays, carts, or wains, over steep mountain roads across the island. Very few visitors traveled overland to the north side, for it was a most expensive journey, and conveyances were difficult to obtain. There were no hotels. After the advent of two American firms many of these things were changed. Steamers with fair passenger accommodations sail directly to the north side, and it seems probable that erelong there will be better facilities afforded. The unanimous verdict is that when tourists realize that within five and one half days' steaming from New York beauty abounds throughout the year that cannot be surpassed they will leave the less interesting scenery of Florida, and desert distant California for the greater scenic and climatic attractions of Jamaica. In this verdict the owner of one of Florida's famous hotels, erected at great cost, concurs. After making two trips along the north shore he stated his intention of erecting a hotel there to eclipse the one he operates in Florida.

Leaving aside, then, Jamaica's past, with its wealth of historic interest, and ignoring Kingston and the south side, we may make a pilgrimage along the northern shore, which we will find by far the prettier.

The leading towns are Montego Bay, in the northwestern part, and Port Antonio, near the eastern end.

The smaller towns are Lucea, Falmouth, Dry Harbor, St. Ann's Bay, Ochos Rios, Port Maria, and Annotto Bay. Lucea lies to the west of Montego Bay, but all the other towns lie in the order named, from west to east between Montego Bay and Port Antonio.

E. J. WESSELS.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)

LATEST NEWS FROM STARLAND.

Miss Mary Proctor, who contributes the astronomical articles which give latest news from starland, hardly needs an introduction. A very full sketch of her career appeared in *The Universe* March 29, 1898. She is the daughter of the late eminent astronomer, Professor Richard A. Proctor, and acquired a love of the science while assisting him in the observatory in England. Her writings and lectures have made Miss Proctor's name very familiar to many.



PHOTOGRAPHING METEORS.

VARIOUS plans have been considered at the Harvard Observatory by means of which all the meteors visible in a large part of the sky at Cambridge can be photographed. Such a plan seems quite worth while, in view of the large number of meteors photographed during the shower of last November. Our knowledge of very bright meteors is extremely limited, and if we could only capture a lasting picture of these

celestial fugitives, they would become our prisoners, and we could examine their peculiarities at our leisure. The camera would enable us to say from which direction they had come, and give us other important information on the subject. As it is, meteors come and go like a flash, and we know very little about them.

Two cameras for photographing meteors have been constructed and will be in working order at Blue Hill, Cambridge, in the near future. They are provided with caps actuated by alarm clocks, so that when dawn comes the caps cover the lens and prevent daylight from blurring the photographic plates. Otherwise, the work during the night would prove utterly useless. The operator need only expose a plate in the evening, after dark, and remove and develop it at his convenience the next day. What an improvement upon the old-fashioned method of sitting up all night and into the wee sma' hours of morning on the chance of capturing a few stray meteors! Nowadays all the astronomer has to do is to put in the photographic plate at night, retire to rest until morning, and at his leisure inspect the trap set to catch meteors, and examine the captives taken.

If two photographs are obtained of the same meteor by means of the two cameras, we secure a double record, and by a certain process we can learn the height of the meteor. Bright meteor trails often show points of increased brightness, due to small explosions, and by placing one photograph over the other we can obtain the height of the meteor at the instant of explosion.

The meteor is generally first seen at a height of between eighty and one hundred miles, and disappears at a height of between five and ten miles. The length of the path may be anywhere from fifty to five hundred miles, and the velocity of the meteor ranges from ten to forty miles per second at the moment when the meteor first becomes visible, and diminishes to one or two miles per second at the time it disappears. During its flight through the sky such a body is called a meteor, and the pieces which fall from it are called meteorites, or meteoric stones.

When these have been examined they are found to be mainly stony, but have iron scattered through them. Only eleven iron meteors have been actually seen to fall, so far, and are represented by specimens in our museums. But by means of a prism placed in front of the lens of the photographic telescopes it is expected that we may learn still more about the composition of meteors. The prism will break up the rays of light sent from the meteor as it flashes out overhead, and the message being conveyed to the photographic plate will leave its impress there. By comparing the meteoric light with that received from well-known elements on earth when they are in the vaporous condition, we can trace a resemblance between their light and that given by the meteor. So far twenty-five of the chemical elements known on earth have been found in meteors, and not a single new one, but the photographic camera may have a surprise in store for us regarding meteors.

MARY PROCTOR.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD
AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

Z. W. C., New York, criticised the classifying of Tasmania as one of the Australian colonies, in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, No. 121. There were reasons for such classification. One is that it was done on the authority of the *New Century Atlas*.

The same subscriber objected to Queensland being left out of the list of new states which were included in the Australian Federation. Queensland was not included because it had not joined the Federation up to the time of writing the article.

♣ ♣

T. M. H., Dayton, O., wrote:

"We are pleased with the little paper and look for it every week, but the loss of the index is a sore trial to us, as it takes eight times as long to look through a book as it does down an index, and we prefer the *cheaper* method. I will renew my subscription when time expires."

A number of subscribers ask for the index, and it is resumed in this issue. The side titles will be retained. It seems unfortunate that an entire page must be given to an index, but "the little newspaper" aims to cooperate with its supporters.

It is not possible to adopt all the suggestions received. Some are utterly impracticable. Others are contrary to the policy on which the paper is conducted. Every idea advanced which is likely to benefit readers receives very careful consideration.

CURRENT HISTORY

A Pacific Cable.

An attempt was made during the last Congress to get a bill passed which would give permission for the laying of a cable from some point on the coast of California to Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

At the present time the only way of communicating with this group of islands is by steamer. This method is very long and tedious when important matters have to be transmitted. Now that the Hawaiian Islands are a part of the United States, and the Philippine Islands are likely to become so, it is necessary for our business and political interests that there should be the very speediest method of communication established.

President McKinley realized this fact, and sent a message to Congress drawing attention to the need for legislation on this point. The plan, as it was finally put before Congress, was that the cable should be laid across the Pacific Ocean to Honolulu, from thence to Guam, the island in the Ladrone group which has become ours by conquest in the war with Spain, and from Guam the cable should be continued to Manila.

We enjoy cable communication with Manila at present, but the line is controlled by other nations, and in case of war we might be cut off from its use. Such an event would cause us endless trouble, and therefore it is highly desirable that we should have a cable which will be entirely under our own control.

In spite of the generally recognized necessity for such action, the last Congress did not authorize the construction of the cable, and a new bill will have to be introduced into the next Congress if the line is to be laid. The cause of the delay was the disagreement between the House and the Senate as to the control of the work. The Senate offered the matter as a part of the Sundry Civil Bill, and wished the Secretary of the Navy to be authorized to construct the cable, which should be under the control of the Postmaster-General when completed, and should be operated by and remain the property of the United States.

The House of Representatives, however, desired that the contract for the cable should be let to an American company, and that the interest of the Government should lie in the fact that all official messages should be transmitted free of cost.

The Senate and the House were unable to find grounds on which they could meet and mutually agree, and the Pacific Cable matter was not acted upon.

♣ ♣

Matters in Hawaii.

Hawaii seems to be settling down into an American possession with little trouble to us, her new owners.

Thus far affairs have been managed in the islands as nearly as possible in the same manner as they are conducted in other Territories of the United States.

In framing the laws under which the new Territory is to be governed, one great difficulty has been en-

countered; that is, how to frame the code so that it will be equally just for the various races which compose the population of the Hawaiian Islands. Of these by far the smallest proportion is white. Next after the Hawaiian natives, who are at present far behind their white brothers in civilization, the Japanese and the Chinese form the larger part of the population. There are also many Portuguese in Hawaii, and the Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese, with the Hawaiians, outnumber the Americans about ten to one.

You will readily understand that the laws which would be agreeable to the Americans might not be at all just and acceptable to the other citizens, and therefore the task of lawmaking is a difficult one.

It was proposed during the last session to give the islands the same laws as the other Territories are governed under, but Congress found it so difficult to decide whether such an arrangement would be altogether fair that no action was taken, and our new possessions are still without any settled form of government.

The steamer from Honolulu, which arrived at San Francisco on March 8, brought the sad news that Princess Kaiulani was so seriously ill that her death might be expected within a few hours.

The Princess Kaiulani is the daughter of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's sister. Her father was a Hawaiian gentleman named Cleghorn, and the English name of the Princess is Miss Victoria Cleghorn. She was the heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne, and was educated in England with the belief that she would one day be Queen of Hawaii. She is said to be a very

pretty girl, with gentle manners and a charming disposition.

In spite of this she incurred the anger of many of the Hawaiian friends of the old Queen by taking the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii. This seemed shocking in their eyes. The ex-Queen's friends thought that the Princess ought to join them in their plots to restore Liliuokalani to the throne.

Kaiulani, however, preferred the peace and prosperity of her country to any honors which might be given to her or her relatives, and has always been most loyal to the republic. She does not appear to have had a very happy life. The old friends of her house were opposed to her for the reason just given. The Americans in the islands feared her education in England might have given her a leaning toward the British, which would render her dangerous to American interests, and the poor young girl cannot have had a pleasant time of it.

The trouble from which she has been suffering is inflammatory rheumatism, and the dispatches from Hawaii state that the disease has reached such a critical stage that her recovery is very doubtful.

♣ ♣

The Proposed Universities for Ireland.

After many weary years of quarrels and misunderstandings it at last appears that the English Parliament is going to do something substantial for Ireland.

The English rule has never been popular in Ireland. For reasons not necessary to enter upon here England and Ireland have found it impossible to agree on many

of the most vital points, though strangely enough the ranks of the British Army have been largely recruited from the Emerald Isle, and the Irish lads have always been among the bravest and most loyal of soldiers the British Government has had.

The differences between the two countries have been of a political nature; possibly the English Government has been a little unmindful of the needs of the people of the sister kingdom.

Now, however, there are two movements under consideration which, if carried through, will greatly help the cause of Ireland.

The first is in regard to the education of the people. The great mass of the Irish people are Catholics, and probably this is in a great measure the cause of the lack of sympathy which has existed between the English and the Irish. The reason for this is rooted deep down in the hearts of the English people, and is bred in the bone of every English Protestant. It arises from mistaking cause for effect.

England was for many centuries a Catholic country, but when the monk Martin Luther gave his doctrines to the world they found lodgment in England, where, above everything else, the people love liberty of thought, speech, and action. The first troubles with the Catholic Church were caused by a wicked king, and these troubles continued to grow more and more serious through the bad government of incompetent or brutal sovereigns, until the English people lost their sense of justice, and imagined that it was the Catholic Church which was the cause of all their troubles, not realizing that it was the powers of the

Church wielded by unscrupulous monarchs which had produced so much unhappiness. To many Englishmen Roman Catholicism suggests suffering and torture.

Foolish as this idea seems to us, the English have a good excuse to offer for their feeling.

When Henry VIII embraced the new teachings of Martin Luther he did so not because they convinced him of errors, or gave him a new light for his faith, but because the Roman Catholic Church refused to countenance his shameful conduct toward his wives.

You will remember he married six wives during his varied career. He was a bad man, and would tire of a wife soon after he had wedded her. He beheaded several; but even this Bluebeard of a King did not care to contemplate murdering them all, and so he tried divorce. The Catholic Church refused to recognize the proceedings, well knowing that they were only intended to cloak his infamy. Then the Church and the King quarreled, and Henry VIII became a Protestant, and called himself the Sovereign Head of the Church and Defender of the Faith in England. The people were commanded to become Protestants, and many changed their faith gladly, as the new religion had found favor with some people. From that time on England became divided in her faith, and those awful times began which are still so real and present to the English people that they are to-day opposed to the Catholic faith. The conduct of Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII, and first Tudor Queen of England, after her accession to the throne, was one of the main causes for this strange

feeling which has lasted three hundred years. This was the Mary who married Philip, the King of Spain who sent out the Armada to conquer England. Mary was a Catholic, and insisted that all her Protestant subjects should become Catholics. When they refused, and preferred to hold to their Protestant faith, she ordered many of them to be burned at the stake. So zealous was the Queen that in the three and a half years of her persecution three hundred persons suffered martyrdom in this awful manner. She became known as "Bloody Mary."

It is small wonder that a people who have been made to suffer such tortures in the name of the Church should fail to see that it was not the Church which persecuted them, but the wicked monarch who ruled the affairs of state.

After many struggles and much suffering the English at last framed their Constitution in such a way that it enabled them to curtail the power of their rulers and to insist that they must be of the Protestant faith.

With these facts in mind the present movement in behalf of Ireland is doubly interesting, for one of the two proposed Universities is to be Catholic; and this will be the first time in the history of the country since the cruel religious persecutions began that the Government has given money for a distinctly Catholic institution.

Ireland at the present moment has one University and three Colleges, but no Catholic University; that is to say, no University governed by Catholics. The present plan is to establish a University at Dublin, to

be called St. Patrick's, and managed in such a way that Catholics will be attracted to it; and another in Belfast for Protestants. In neither University will Religion, Philosophy, or Modern History be taught. It is on these subjects that the teachings of the two religions differ the most.

This new movement, if carried through, should do much toward uniting the sympathies of England and Ireland. But the second proposal will draw the bond still more closely together. This is a plan for the Government to buy up some of the estates in the west of Ireland and sell them to the peasants on easy terms.

Much of Ireland's distress has been caused by wrongs inflicted on the peasant farmers. Most of the lands are held by land owners who possess vast estates, and sublet portions of them to tenant farmers. These tenants have to pay a yearly rental to the land owner, who is generally an "absentee." Ireland has, however, passed through a long siege of bad years and poor crops and potato famines, until the peasant class has become so impoverished that the distress is pitiful. Farmers who depend on the fruits of the soil for their living cannot afford to pay heavy rents when their crops fail. Year after year the rent has remained unpaid, until the land owners in their turn have become impoverished, and have insisted on receiving money from their tenants. The demands for rent have been followed by the unhappy evictions, and quarrels between landlord and tenant, with which the world has been ringing for many a year.

Something must be done to help the condition of

the people. It is impossible for the farmers to earn a living, and it is impossible for families to grow up together in comfort and security as they can in other and more prosperous countries. The Irish lads and lassies must leave the dear old home and emigrate to foreign lands, that they may be able to earn a little to help keep the roof over their parents' heads.

It is certainly time that something was done to make life more endurable for the Irish peasants, and it is to be hoped that the Government may see its way clear to assist the farmers to own their lands and to free them from the burden of rent.

♣ ♣

Good News from the Philippines.

On Monday, March 10, the United States transport *Grant*, which sailed from the port of New York on January 19, arrived at Manila, bringing Major General Lawton and his much-needed reinforcements to aid General Otis.

The troops on board the *Grant* numbered 1,700 men, and it was supposed that an aggressive campaign would at once be commenced, with such a strong body of soldiers ready to aid those already in the islands.

Cablegrams dated Manila, March 13, show us our gallant soldiers are proving worthy of our faith in them.

Three days after the arrival of reinforcements the active work was commenced, and the American troops soon captured the town of Pasig, which had been a stronghold of the enemy.

Up to this date the work done in the Philippines has,

according to the report from General Otis, been of a minor nature, consisting chiefly of driving back small bands of natives, with considerable loss to them. The taking of Pasig, however, proved to be the beginning of more serious work. The rebels, who had fled before General Wheaton's men at the first attack on Pasig, rallied and returned to the attack. The Americans withstood a desperate attack made by the Filipinos, and succeeded in driving them back once more.

But this check had no lasting effect on the rebels, for the following day a large body of insurgents again attacked General Wheaton's forces at Pasig, and a terrible battle followed. The fighting was very serious, and when the Americans finally succeeded in dislodging the rebels they had taken 400 of them prisoners. It was estimated that the force which attacked General Wheaton was 3,000 strong.

In addition to the prisoners a heavy loss in killed and wounded was inflicted on the rebels, who, according to the latest reports, are in full retreat.

General Otis has made himself extremely unpopular with the Spanish General Rios by forbidding any further communication in regard to the Spanish prisoners between the Spaniards and the Filipinos.

His object in doing this is to prevent the natives from receiving money they demand for ransom. Money would be of great service to the insurgents, and would enable them to prolong the war with us; therefore General Otis has refused to allow the Spanish Commissioners to return to Malolos to treat with the rebel government.

This ransom or sum demanded by Aguinaldo for

the return of the prisoners is $7,000,000, and though he would not be likely to receive nearly that amount of money, it is certain he would make the Spaniards pay roundly for their friends.

When General Rios learned of General Otis's action he at once communicated with his Government at Madrid and asked that an appeal be made to the Powers.

The Spanish Government has, however, decided to take no action in the matter, and will probably try to hold us to our promise to secure the liberty of the prisoners.

In the protocol signed last August, which was the document stating on what terms we would consent to make peace with Spain, it was expressly agreed that the United States would undertake to secure the release of these prisoners. We have done all in our power to obtain their freedom, but we of course never contemplated paying a ransom for them, and the action taken by General Otis in preventing money being put into the hands of the enemy is perfectly legitimate in war, in spite of our understanding with Spain in regard to the prisoners.

General Otis has also refused to allow the Spaniards to take arms and ammunition to the Caroline Islands. It has been reported that the Dons sold a large quantity of arms to the rebels of Mindanao, and he does not intend to put it in their power to arm any more of his enemies.

Admiral Dewey raised his Admiral's flag on the flagship on March 4, and immediately all the warships in the harbor and the forts saluted, to congratulate their leader on the new honors which he had gained.

While we are on the subject of the Philippines it may interest you to know that Agoncillo, the Filipino who was sent by Aguinaldo to this country, and who was wrecked off the coast of Scotland, after all succeeded in saving his papers.

It appears that he had them in a small valise, and without waiting to dress himself, or save any of his own personal belongings, he seized the bag, and with only an overcoat covering his night robe, was conveyed safely to the Skerryvore Lighthouse, still clasping his precious satchel.

♣ ♣

The Cubans and General Gomez.

The unmanly treatment of General Gomez by the Cuban Assembly has probably rung the death knell of that very excitable and unparliamentary body.

The majority of Cubans are strongly in sympathy with Gomez, and when the action of the Assembly became known a crowd of persons, numbering over fifty thousand paraded the streets, crying, "Long live Gomez!" and "Down with the Assembly!" The Chief of Police immediately declared he would not allow any demonstration in favor of Gomez, and ordered the people to return to their homes. Instead, however, they went to General Ludlow, the Military Governor of the city, and asked permission to parade. He replied that he had personally no objection to their doing so, but that he could not oppose the orders of the Cuban Chief of Police.

This official, whose name is Menocal, in the meanwhile had given his officers orders to charge on the

crowd and disperse it. The police undertook their work with right good will and rushed at the people, clubbing them right and left. The crowd was as determined as the police, and serious trouble might have followed if an order had not been received from General Brooke permitting the people to parade so long as they behaved in an orderly manner.

When this order became known the cries for General Gomez were for a while changed into cheers for President McKinley and the Americans.

The crowd then hurried to the residence of General Gomez. The old soldier soon appeared on the balcony, and in a few words thanked the people for their faith in him.

In the meanwhile telegrams had been passing between Washington and Havana in regard to the action of the Assembly, and General Brooke was given full authority by the Government to take such steps as he thought best to prevent the lawmakers from doing further mischief.

He informed the Government that he did not consider the present Assembly a representative body of Cubans, and stated that it might probably be for the best interests of the country if he dissolved the Assembly altogether. He was given a free hand by our Government to do as his best judgment dictated.

The United States is determined that the Cuban Army shall disband and that the men shall return to their homes. It is stated that any soldiers who refuse to receive their $100 and lay down their arms will be forcibly disarmed.

It is a fortunate thing for us that brave old Gen-

eral Gomez has thrown his strength on the same side of the question which the United States favors. He is such a favorite in Cuba that by upholding him we have gained several points in the estimation of the Cubans. Had he been on the other side, and had we been forced to oppose him, the consequences might have been serious for us.

* *

The Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, Trouble.

There is considerable agitation in New York City over the proposal to run electric cars on all the four tracks of Amsterdam Avenue.

This avenue extends from the lower and business parts of the city, runs the whole length of Manhattan Island until it ascends Morningside Heights, and passes by the new buildings that have been erected there. It, in fact, forms the highroad to the new colleges on Morningside Heights, and also to several important public institutions and numbers of public schools.

It is a busy thoroughfare, and on the upper West Side is thronged with children going to and from school. It is proposed to have a double trolley line of cars operated on this avenue; that is, two lines of electric cars. The people are naturally opposed to the scheme because they realize the danger which will confront the little children when they cross the avenue.

In spite of the protests, the Third Avenue Railroad Company (which expects to operate the extra line of cars) is actually laying its tracks along the avenue while the whole city is working to upset its schemes.



A TYPICAL MOSQUE.

The struggle against the Company was first carried on in the city, but finally a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Albany to prevent the laying of four trolley tracks. A deputation of citizens, some seven hundred strong, went to Albany to impress the State Legislature with the importance of the protest. But in spite of all this, it is feared that the bill may not pass, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company may be allowed to work its will on Amsterdam Avenue.

On March 12 the ministers throughout the city preached against the railroad "grab," as it is called, and there have been mass meetings, protests, and mothers' meetings every day since the bill was under consideration.

♣ ♣

Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Kaiser.

One of the most remarkable men in the modern world to-day is Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It was he who was the instigator of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, his object then being to secure the little Boer Republic for England, and thus enlarge the South African possessions of the mother country.

The fate of this attempt has been too often told in these pages to bear repeating. Suffice it to say that for a while Mr. Rhodes was under a cloud, and lost his political position in South African affairs through his connection with the raid.

This remarkable man, however, is possessed of talents that cannot long remain hidden. His disgrace was but a partial eclipse, and his brilliant faculties are now shining all the more brightly for their temporary overshadowing.

We wrote a short while ago of Cecil Rhodes's projected railroad from Cairo to Cape Town; that is to say, from the heart of Egypt to the southernmost part of Cape Colony.

The great difficulty that attended the execution of this plan was due to the fact that Great Britain did not own all the land through which the road would have to pass. The northern end would lie in Egypt and the southern end in British South Africa and Central Africa. A wide belt extending from Uganda on the north to Uemba on the south was owned by Germany and Belgium. In the center of this belt of land lies the great Lake Tanganyika, which is about four hundred miles long. The lake forms the western boundary of German East Africa and the eastern boundary of the Congo Free State, which is under the protection of the King of the Belgians. The road must pass through one country or the other, and unless Mr. Cecil Rhodes obtained permission, his scheme would be inoperative.

Mr. Rhodes arrived in London a few weeks ago, with the expressed intention of raising money for the building of his enormous enterprise. It now appears that his European visit has a much greater significance.

When he reached London it was with the idea of obtaining the required concession from Belgium, and letting his railway run through the Congo Free State. He had reasons for supposing that there would be little difficulty in obtaining the desired grant.

Soon after his arrival rumors began to reach England in regard to the Congo. The natives were rebelling against the Belgian rule, because the Europeans

were governing the country entirely for their own profit, and with no regard for the prosperity of the natives. Uprisings were occurring throughout the country, and through the misconduct of the Belgian officers the natives were losing respect for the white men.

Cecil Rhodes was the first to see what a grave effect this might have upon his railroad. It would never do to run the road through a country where the natives were unfriendly. He therefore promptly changed his tactics, and determined to approach the Kaiser of Germany with a view of gaining permission to plant his road on the German shore of the Lake Tanganyika, instead of on the Belgian.

The Kaiser received Mr. Rhodes very cordially, and seemed much interested in his plans. After a second interview the African Napoleon succeeded in obtaining from the German Autocrat a concession by which he was allowed to run telegraph lines through the German East African Territory.

Later came the welcome but at the same time surprising information that this remarkable man had also succeeded in persuading the Kaiser to let him run his railroad through the German Territory, and had offered the Germans very advantageous terms for the privilege.

The terms of the contract have not yet been made public, but it is said that the German Government will furnish the money for that portion of the railway which is to run through its territory. Germans are very wide-awake about increasing their export trade.

The Army Beef Inquiry.

The inquiry into the condition of the beef supplied to the Army is still in progress, and the evidence which has been laid before the Court has been of such a nature as to convince many people that the charges made by General Miles were not only true, but justifiable.

It has been alleged that the Court has shown prejudice against General Miles, and it is rumored that an attempt will be made to find that this officer did not fully attend to the duties intrusted to him during the war. In such case the outcome of the affair will be his removal from his position as General in Chief of the United States Army.

The General is relying on the testimony of the men who ate the beef to show whether or not he was justified in his criticisms of the food served to the soldiers.

The charge of treating the beef chemically having again been brought forward, the officers composing the Court have adjourned the sittings for a sufficient time to enable them to visit the various packing houses in the West, and learn exactly the methods employed in preparing the food.

General Eagan, the Commissary General who was lately tried and punished for his attack on General Miles in regard to the beef, was examined by the Court. He asserted that the canned meat had only been supplied to the troops as a makeshift until fresh meat could be procured. This statement seems somewhat strange, as there were several firms seeking the contract to supply the army with fresh beef, or beef on the hoof, as it is called; and there was much sur-

prise that the contract was given for canned meat in preference to the fresh.

Many soldiers have testified that the canned beef made them ill, and some of the officers declare that there were no marks or labels on the cans to show how long the meat had been put up.

In the meanwhile the Court is inspecting the entire process of canning and preserving meat, and when it returns from its Western trip the case will be resumed.

* *

A New Premier for Spain.

The result of the trouble in the Spanish Government has been the retiring of Señor Sagasta from the Premiership, and the appointment of Señor Silvela in his stead. It seems somewhat sad at the present moment to remember the bold assertions made by Sagasta, when opposed to the unfortunate Premier Canovas, who, you remember, was murdered at San Sebastian. Sagasta declared that if the reins of government were only in his hands, he would soon solve all the difficulties of Spain, and bring the Cubans to submission.

Instead of this hopeful result, he has had the misery of guiding the Spanish ship of state through the most disastrous voyage it has ever made, a voyage in which riches and honor have been wrenched from it.

Señor Silvela, who has assumed the cares of government, became the leader of the Conservative Party on the death of Señor Canovas. He is a man who has been long and favorably known in Spanish politics.

The Queen tried her best to retain Señor Sagasta

as Prime Minister, but he insisted that it would be impossible for him to govern with the present Cortes, and refused to keep his post unless the Cortes was dissolved and a general election called to select a new Parliament.

The unfortunate Queen has now so many enemies that she feared the result of a general election, and dreaded lest some party unfriendly to her interests might be brought into power.

She therefore accepted the resignation of Señor Sagasta on purpose to avoid the elections; but in spite of all her efforts, the Cortes will be dissolved, and the election will take place in April.

On its part the Cortes was not willing to be dissolved, and when the new Prime Minister made his appearance in the Senate, bearing with him the decree of dissolution, he was greeted with hoots and hisses. It is evident that Señor Silvela has entered upon a very difficult task.

In the meanwhile the ratification of the Treaty is causing the Spanish Government considerable anxiety. It is within the power of the Queen to sign the Treaty without reference to the Cortes, and this she has been urged to do. A report from Madrid dated March 17 states that she is about to sign the Treaty on her own responsibility.

On March 16 she signed the decree dissolving the Cortes, and at the same time issued an order that the soldiers who had returned from the war should receive their back pay at once. Money has already been raised for this purpose, and the men will be paid without delay.

GENIE H. ROSENFELD.

WHERE THE CARIBBEAN BREAKS.

Since the First Travel Paper was published a remarkable letter from a member of the Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands appeared in the *New York Herald* of March 14. It stated that the inhabitants of St. Christopher-Nevis, the oldest English settlement in the West Indies, had sent a memorial to her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies praying the Imperial Government during the present session of Parliament to take steps to abolish the sugar bounties, or, *as an alternative, to open negotiations with the United States for the transfer of these colonies to us in exchange for the Philippines, or otherwise, as the two Governments might agree.* Jamaica is in the same position, and this series of Travel Papers is not only timely, but bears directly upon a subject which is growing in importance.

SECOND TRAVEL PAPER.

YAM CULTIVATION—GREEN TURTLES—THE BANANA TRADE.

LUCEA, next to Port Antonio, has the finest harbor along the north shore. It is of a horseshoe shape, and affords good anchorage for steamers that do not draw exceeding twenty feet of water. The hills are dotted with huts and small houses, with a sprinkling of churches. With their white walls these houses, seen by fading light against the rich green background of palms and other trees, form a panorama which is not easily forgotten. Lucea is famous for its yams. Yam-growing is becoming an important industry, and the demand far exceeds the supply. The business pays handsomely, except when severe drought blisters

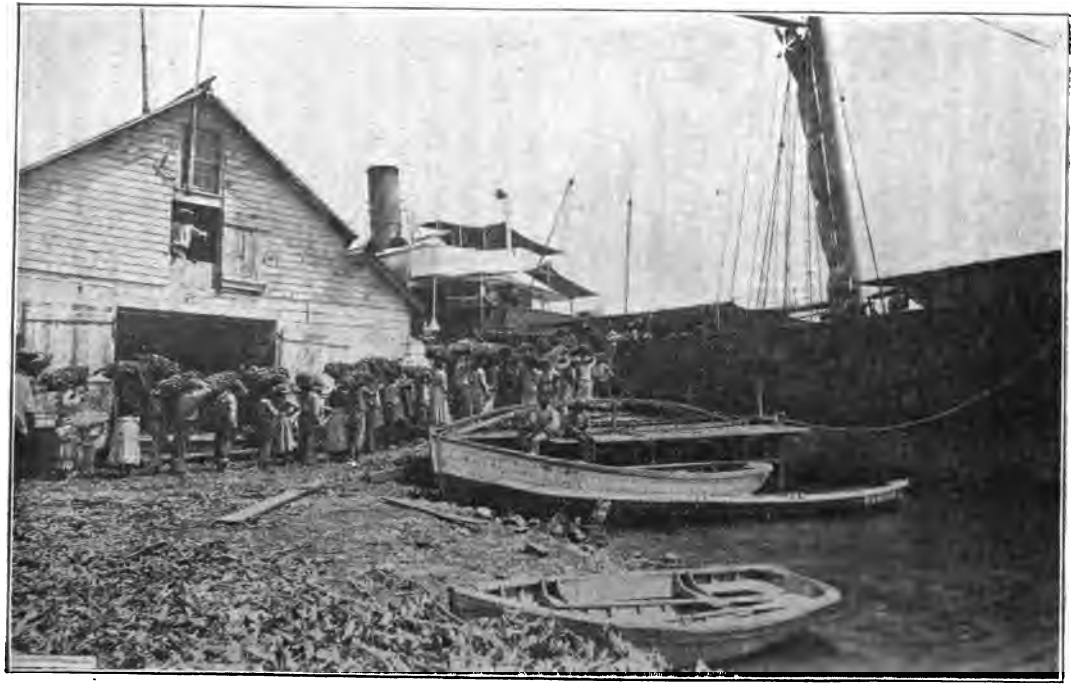


the soil. The natives devote but little attention to the plants after starting the hillocks in which they grow and inserting stakes around which the yam vines twine.

The few Americans who have tested white and other yams prefer them to Irish potatoes. This vegetable grows to great weight. Some yams weigh two hundred pounds each. It is customary for the cook in the morning to lop off a piece of yam sufficient for the day's requirements. She then smears whitewash over the end of the stock yam. This whitewash arrests fermentation, and the yam so treated will remain sweet and sound for weeks. When roasted, yam is very palatable, and, unlike potatoes, it is well-nigh impossible to boil yam so it will become watery; for much boiling leaves it in a starchy condition. Yams cost more than potatoes, and run as high as twelve shillings per hundred pounds, or nearly three cents a pound. If, however, the cultivation is increased, it is not improbable that ere long this staple of the tropics will be found on the tables of rich Americans.

Green turtles abound in the vicinity of Lucea, and are of so little commercial value that one is able to buy the meat freely at sixpence (twelve cents) a pound. One party has established a "crawl" (submerged cage), in which he places the young turtles, and after fattening, exports them to England in salt water tanks aboard the big steamers.

Of late considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of bananas, and this industry is destined to become increasingly important, provided cultiva-



STEAMER LOADING BANANAS AT A NORTH-SIDE PORT IN JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.
This type carries a limited number of passengers between Boston and Port Antonio.

tors will be content to accept small profits, and thus enable the exporters to buy cheaply enough to compete with Cuban and Honduranean shippers.

Numerous islands may be seen near Lucea, veritable "ocean pearls," and these in fair weather present a lovely appearance. In foul weather, however, they are a menace to navigators.

E. J. WESSELS.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)



Headway is being made in the binding of Part VIII, *History of Our Own Times*, and subscribers' patience will not be tried much longer. With issue of March 30 will be sent a very complete index to the illustrations and text of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD from January 5 to March 30. Part IX, *Histories*, covering the quarter ending this month, it is expected will positively be ready the first week in April. Subscribers are requested to order promptly. Any back part or volume from the beginning of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, November 12, 1896, can be immediately supplied.

A. D. E. K., Harrisburg, Pa., wrote:

"We are glad to hear that you will continue to publish THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, and we rejoice to hear that you will stick to its present form. We have the first seven parts bound, and you would oblige me very much by having the coming parts bound uniform in height (7¼ inches) with those I have. Consider me a permanent subscriber. I like your paper very much."

EASY SCIENCE

Glass Pavements.

One of the great improvements that we all expect to see in our cities in the near future is paving that is smooth, noiseless, and lasting. The din and dirt of city life are largely due to the poor pavement. The use of asphalt has done much to lessen the noise and to render cleaning easy, and with the asphalt have come the new automobiles, which are at once clean and free from the causes that throw the roads into disrepair. But asphalt may not be the "last word" in paving, any more than bricks and wooden blocks have been. Consul Covert reports from Lyons, France, the use there of glass, or "ceramic stone," of which he speaks most hopefully, after seeing months of traffic upon it. This glass is chiefly made up of broken bottles, and is cast into blocks eight inches square, each block containing sixteen parts in the form of a checkerboard. These pieces all fit closely together, and water cannot, it is said, pass between them. The whole street thus looks like one big board for giants to play checkers on, and presents a pretty appearance. It chips very little, and, as a pavement, has a greater resistance than stone. It is a poor conductor of cold, and ice does not form upon it readily. It is just as cheap as stone. Neither dirt nor disease germs find lodgment on it. The same material can be used for fronts of houses, with rich effect. I remember when in Lisbon being struck with the beautifully tiled fronts of the houses, something you do not see in America.

Some months ago a great many trusting people were swindled out of their money by the promises of a man who said he could extract gold from the sea in large and paying quantities, so that there was no need for them to go to Alaska. The fraud was based on the fact that there is gold in the sea, but not enough to reward the effort of extracting it. Assayer Pack, of the United States Mint at San Francisco, has just made a study of the subject, and confirms previous figures very closely. He finds gold in the ocean—or in the waters of the Golden Gate Bay—to the extent of half a grain, worth about two cents, in each ton. This was gold in solution, but as the rivers of California are always "rolling down their golden sands," he believes that as much more per ton exists in a finely divided state. Thus at the most, in a choice locality, there might be four cents of gold in a ton of sea water. The waters off New South Wales, another gold-bearing region, gave the same result. It is wonderful that with such data obtainable people should invest in the schemes which have represented salt water as yielding dollars of gold per ton, just like quartz or placer sand.

Sea Water Gold Bubbles.

* *

The Japs are a very clever folk, and not long ago it was feared that, by cheaper labor than ours, they were going to be able to manufacture so well as to crowd us out of our own markets. Bicycles and watches and sewing machines were to be coming here by the million. The truth is that the Japanese are an imitative rather than a crea-

Imitative "Japs."

tive people, and the whole secret of cheap manufacturing lies in the constant trial and adoption of new methods. The Japs long ago began to make, from our models, their own electrical apparatus; but, so far as I know, they have never invented a single piece of electrical machinery that is known to the world, and I doubt if they export any such things. As to watches, they learned the trade from us and from the Swiss, but they still import parts from America, and the prices of complete silver watches are said to be much dearer than here, although Japan is a cheaper country to live in.

T. Commerford Martin.

ASTRONOMICAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.

It is feared that the heavy firing during the course of the second battle in Manila may have had a serious effect upon the Manila observatory, situated close to Malate. Navigators in that part of the world depend absolutely upon the observations made at this observatory for warnings of coming typhoons, earthquakes, and other disturbances of the earth. When Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Bay last May Padre Doyle, who has charge of the delicate instruments of record and warning, carefully buried them until General Otis, having assumed charge of affairs, informed the padre that the United States Army and Navy would afford the observatory every protection in their power. The instruments were again adjusted and the recording of earthquakes and typhoons resumed, but, un-

fortunately, many of the instruments may have suffered during the late bombardment of Manila, for which Padre Doyle was not prepared. Sailors and scientists now await with eager interest further news of the welfare of one of the world's most useful observatories.

A new observatory is being constructed at Kodaikanah, under the direction of Professor Michie Smith, and it is situated at an elevation of seven thousand seven hundred feet, on the highest point of the Pulney Hills, a branch of the Southern Ghats, in the Presidency of Madras. During a year, more than two thousand hours of sunshine were recorded in this place, and it is Professor Michie Smith's experience that a night which remains cloudy throughout is rare. He states that when Jupiter was shining overhead it cast upon white paper the well-defined shadow of a hair. Venus, in spite of a six-days'-old moon, cast upon a white wall a definite shadow of pillars supporting a veranda; and the number of stars visible on a moonless night far exceeds the number seen in these latitudes.

It is to be hoped that this observatory will be treated with greater respect by the natives of Bombay than was accorded the observatory at Antananarivo a few years ago. However, in this case, we may say that the work of destruction was due to a case of "mistaken identity." We have heard or read of "protective imitation" in nature, and presumably the plants or animals that indulge in this form of life insurance find it on the whole successful. Here a common method is for a harmless individual to assume

the outward form of a deadly one. Unfortunately an adaptation of this principle in art does not always meet with a like success. Thus, when that which looks like an instrument of warfare, but is not an instrument of warfare, comes between two warring nations, it fares rather badly when it falls into the hands of people that do not understand its usefulness and the work for which it was originally designed.

The particular case in point were two copper mounted telescopes that the French Catholic Mission left in charge of two native computers at Atananarivo, when they were compelled to leave Madagascar in October, 1895. When the French prepared to invade Madagascar in the following August, M. Ramarosavna was sent by the Madagascan Government to inspect these "cannon," and also some six cases in the north tower of the observatory, containing *produits chimiques et photographiques*, property of "Brewer Frères, Paris," which might mean nitroglycerine for all the Hovas knew. In September, as the French approached, the "artillery and ammunition" were removed to the college, and the invaders arrived just in time to find the observatory razed to the ground, and its poor "guns" more or less spiked.

MARY PROCTOR.

"Inclosed find my check for $3, for which please send a year's subscription to . . . Scranton, Pa., and . . . San Mateo, Cal. I am glad to note the improvement in the periodical since its change of ownership."

"Under your able management I expect THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will be better than ever. Send me another copy every week."

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD
AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 13. MARCH 30, 1899. Whole No. 125

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

It is gratifying to observe the delight boys, girls, and young people are taking in their newspaper. If it proves able to furnish them with profitable, "predigested" information, THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is sure to interest their elders. The following letter came from an appreciative subscriber:

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NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 18, 1899.

Universe Publishing Co.

DEAR SIRS: The other day I read in one of our papers that some one had *positive* proof that a former Russian Ambassador at Paris, Baron Morenheim, was guilty instead of Dreyfus. When the French government notified Russia of the fact, Russia banished him. Will you please tell me whether it is so or not? I was very much pleased to see some more "Travel Papers," as I enjoyed the others very much. Also I want to congratulate you on your enlargement. I enjoy THE GREAT ROUND WORLD as much as ever. Wishing you the greatest success, I remain, Yours truly,

N. WARING BARNES,
85 Lander St., Newburgh, N. Y.

DEAR WARING: We were glad to receive your letter, and to learn from it how much you are interested in passing events.

In regard to the Russian Ambassador, as yet no positive proof has been brought forward to show that the story you refer to is true.

The former Russian Ambassador, Baron von Mohrenheim, is the Baron von Mohrenheim who now lives in Pau, in France. He has published a most indignant denial of the story, and declares it to be a "clumsy invention."

We must wait for further developments before we can say whether the report is true or false. EDITOR.

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The Editor's Chair is in receipt of many inquiries. They cover a wide range of subjects, from Devil's Island and its lonely exile to the exact second which will usher in the twentieth century. Inquiries are usually answered by mail, but when of sufficient general importance they are answered in these columns.

CURRENT HISTORY

The Peace Treaty Signed.

The war with Spain is now officially over. The Queen Regent has signed the treaty of peace.

The protocol, or announcement of the terms on which we were willing to make peace, was signed on August 12, 1898.

By this treaty Spain loses the last of great possessions in the East and West Indies, and the great future opened to her by Columbus is brought to an ignominious end.

In the future history of Spain this treaty will always be spoken of with anger and regret, and through the cowardice of the government the unfortunate Queen Regent will be forced to shoulder this responsibility, as well as the many others that have been thrust upon her. Sagasta and the government well knew that it was impossible to refuse to accept the treaty, as the country was in such a condition that the only hope for it lay in accepting the terms we were willing to make. In spite of this they hesitated and forced the Queen Regent to ratify the treaty *without* the consent of the government, thus making it an act of her own responsibility, for which they will always feel at liberty to blame her.

The following are the main features of the treaty of peace:

Spain relinquishes all claims of sovereignty over Cuba.
Spain cedes to the United States, Porto Rico and other islands

under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Ladrones.

Spain cedes to the United States the Philippine Islands, the United States in return to pay Spain $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

Spanish ships and merchandise to be admitted to all Philippine ports on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States for ten years.

Both countries to release all prisoners of war. The United States to send back to Spain at its own cost and with their arms the Spanish soldiers taken prisoners at Manila.

Both countries relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, that may have arisen since the beginning of the insurrection in Cuba, and the United States agrees to settle the claims of its citizens against Spain thus relinquished.

Obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba under the treaty are limited to the time of its occupancy.

Here is a brief Calendar of the war:

February 15, 1898. The "Maine" destroyed in Havana harbor.

April 16. Congress directed the President to put an end to the war in Cuba.

April 21. Official intercourse broken off between Spain and the United States.

April 21. War declared.

April 22. Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed to blockade Cuban ports.

April 23. President issued call for 125,000 volunteers.

May 1. Battle of Manila.

June 3. Hobson sank "Merrimac" at entrance of Santiago harbor.

June 22. American troops landed in Cuba.

July 3. Cervera's squadron defeated at naval battle of Santiago.

July 16. Santiago surrendered to American troops.

July 17. Stars and Stripes floated over Santiago.

July 26. French Ambassador enquired our terms for peace.

July 26. General Miles landed in Porto Rico.

August 12. Peace Protocol signed.
December 10. Treaty of Peace signed by Commissioners at Paris.
February 6, 1899. Treaty passed by United States Senate.
February 10. President McKinley signed treaty.
March 17. Queen Regent of Spain signed treaty.

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The French Ambassador and the Treaty.

The official news of the signing of the treaty by the Queen Regent of Spain was brought to the State Department by M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, who arranged the terms of the protocol on behalf of Spain.

M. Cambon, after giving his information, asked Col. John Hay, the Secretary of State, if the government would have any objection to allowing him to represent Spain in the exchange of the copies of the treaty. Col. Hay informed him that we would be delighted to have him do so.

The final arrangement will be made in about a couple of weeks, when the copies of the treaties will be exchanged—the United States will receive one signed by the Queen Regent of Spain, and Spain in her turn will obtain a copy signed by President McKinley. The twenty million dollars will then be paid to Spain and a new Minister will be sent to this country to represent her interests.

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The Windsor Hotel Fire, in New York.

One of the most disastrous fires in the history of New York City broke out on Friday, March 17, at the Windsor Hotel, considered one of the best hotels in the city, and largely patronized by wealthy

and fashionable people. The fire started in the middle of the afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's Day parade was about to pass. Numbers of guests were at their windows when the alarm of fire was raised. In a few moments the entire building was a sheet of flames, and the unfortunate inmates were fleeing in every direction.

The fire was started by a gentleman, who, after lighting a cigarette, threw away the match while it was still burning, and thus set fire to the lace draperies in a window.

About forty people lost their lives, and over fifty are suffering from injuries sustained in their efforts to escape.

The occupants of the hotel were mostly women, who became crazed from fright, and could not be persuaded to wait until the ladders reached them, but jumped from the windows, and were killed or frightfully injured by falling to the pavement below. Every room was provided with a rope fire escape, but these do not appear to have been of much service. Many of the women tried to let themselves down from their windows by the aid of these ropes, but the cord cut and burned their fingers until, unable to stand the pain, they had to let go and fell to the sidewalk. The proprietor of the hotel lost his wife and daughter through injuries which they received. Of all the valuable property in the building but little was saved, as the fire was so rapid that the people only had time to save their lives.

One of the Fire Chiefs has since declared that the Windsor Hotel was one of the worst "fire traps" in

the city. It was built before the laws in regard to fire escapes and fireproof walls became so strict, and while everything had been done for the safety of the guests that the Building and Fire Departments demanded, the Fire Chief declared that nothing could have made the Windsor safe except pulling it down and building a new hotel.

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Finland and the Czar.

The Grand Duchy of Finland, ceded to Russia in 1809, is in a state of excitement. At Helsingfors, the capital, all the theatres are closed, and the people continue to wear mourning, as a token of their deep distress over the Czar's recent decree.

In spite of the fact that for generations the Czars of Russia have sworn to respect the Constitution of Finland, Emperor Nicholas has apparently determined to overthrow this compact, which document is considered such a sacred undertaking that a framed copy of it hangs in every church throughout Finland.

In addition to forbidding the discussion of matters that relate to the government of Russia in the Finnish Senate, the Czar has ordered that thirty-five per cent of the Finnish young men must enter the army, and must serve in any part of the Russian Empire to which they are ordered, instead of serving in Finland only. They must also serve for seven years instead of five, and Finland must pay ten million marks yearly towards the military expenses of Russia.

The object of this legislation is to make Finland more Russian in its feeling. At the present moment

the Finns are a people apart from the Russian government under which they live. They have always been apparently loyal to the Czar and obedient to his wishes, but they have given their obedience as people of an independent state, and not as a conquered people. They have preserved their national thoughts, feelings, and customs, and have maintained their position as a separate state of the Empire.

In the meanwhile a deputation of five hundred persons, bearing with them a petition to the Czar signed by five hundred thousand persons, in which they begged him not to interfere with the rights and privileges of the fatherland, arrived in St. Petersburg and sought an audience with the Czar. The deputation was coldly informed that His Majesty refused to see them, and he ordered them to return immediately to their homes.

The Czar's Peace Conference.

It is said in Europe that the prospects of the Czar's Peace proposals are being seriously damaged by his conduct in reference to Finland.

In the meanwhile the preparations for the conference are being perfected. It is stated on good authority that the delegates will be divided into three separate bodies; one will consider the question of the reduction of armaments, another will discuss international arbitration, and a third will handle various other matters which are connected with the main subject. The conference will open at The Hague on May 18.



ON THE NORTH-SHORE ROAD FROM MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA.

(See Travel Article in this issue.)

Russia and the Dreyfus Case.

It has been said that the real traitor who had sold French military secrets to the agents of a foreign power had been found, and that he was neither Dreyfus nor Esterhazy, but the former Russian Ambassador at Paris, Baron von Mohrenheim.

Baron von Mohrenheim, however, published a statement in which he declared the accusation to be a "clumsy forgery."

Other than this there have been no new developments in the Dreyfus case. Ex-Major Esterhazy is continuing to throw blame on every person who has come under his displeasure, and is now, according to his own statement, pining for an opportunity to go to the Philippines and aid Aguinaldo, or to the Soudan and presumably throw in his lot with the Khalifa.

The Esterhazy family, which is one of the noblest and oldest in Hungary, has applied to the French courts for an order prohibiting Count Esterhazy from using the title. They base their plea that he shall be forbidden to use the family name on the ground that he has no right to it.

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The Death of the Princess Kaiulani.

The last mail from Honolulu brought the sad news that the Princess Kaiulani succumbed on March 6 to the attack of inflammatory rheumatism from which she has been suffering.

All Honolulu was in mourning for her at the time the steamer left, and her funeral, which was to occur on the following Sunday, was being planned with all the pomp and ceremony due to her position as a

member of the royal family of Honolulu. She was twenty-three years of age.

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Affairs in the Philippines.

Dispatches from Major General Elwell S. Otis indicate that we may expect a decisive battle to be fought in the Philippines shortly. The reinforcements having arrived, it has been agreed between the Naval and Military commanders and the Civil Commissioners now in Manila that one more attempt shall be made to bring the natives to peaceful relations with the American Government, and if this fails, vigorous steps will be taken to subdue them by force of arms.

The Civil Commission was sent out by the President to inquire into the conditions at Manila, and see what form of government would be best suited to the natives. At a meeting which was held on March 21 the newly arrived Commissioners decided to issue a proclamation explaining the intentions of the United States in regard to the future of the islands, and calling upon the rebels to lay down their arms and assist the Americans to form a government which should be for the best interests of the native population.

After the proclamation has been issued the United States commanders will wait a reasonable time for the insurgents to submit, and will then prosecute a vigorous campaign against all those who do not do so.

Major General Otis has announced that he hopes the Philippine rebellion may be brought to an end in three weeks, and he expects great results from the work of the Commissioners.

Aguinaldo is boasting that within twenty days he

will enter Manila at the head of his troops unless the Americans previously evacuate the city.

In the meanwhile the American forces have continued to advance, and have worsted the rebels in an engagement near the village of Taguig, by which they succeeded in dividing the forces of Aguinaldo and cutting off all communication between the northern and southern portions of his army.

Manila is situated on a narrow neck of land which practically separates the northern end of the Island of Luzon from the southern. It is this point of vantage which our troops have secured.

At the engagement which gained us this advantage seven of our men were killed and thirty wounded, while the loss of the enemy was estimated at two hundred.

Trouble has also occurred in the Island of Panay. A detachment of our troops, while reconnoitering near Iloilo, capital of Panay, encountered a large force of natives, and an engagement followed in which the rebels were defeated; their losses were severe, three hundred being wounded and two hundred killed.

Advices from the Island of Negros say the natives there are quiet, but it is reported by the Spaniards that the people of Mindanao, another of the Philippine Islands, intend to revolt. Mindanao is the largest of the Philippines, after Luzon.

From these various reports it would seem that our troops would have their work cut out for them for the next few weeks.

The matter of the release of the Spanish prisoners

in the hands of the rebels has been left in the hands of Major General Otis. The President hopes that it may be possible to obtain their release, but will not endanger our success in the islands by allowing the Spaniards to ransom them, as the money thus obtained by the rebels would be used to our disadvantage.

* *

A very curious wreck occurred in New York harbor on March 24. The British bark *Escosesa*, an old and unlucky craft, had just come out of dock, where she had been refitted with steel masts and new spars ready for a trip to Honolulu, and was being towed down the Bay by two tugs.

A Curious Wreck.

The *Escosesa* had no ballast on board, but as she was only to be towed across the Bay to Carteret, New Jersey, which is a port on Staten Island Sound, it was not thought necessary to do more than lash a ballast log on either side of her to make her safe.

Short as the voyage was, it proved disastrous to the bark. As she was passing Robbin's Reef Light a gust of wind caught her and caused her to careen over, until her yards crushed into the tug which was alongside of her, and as she capsized she carried it down with her.

As good luck would have it two Staten Island ferryboats were near the scene of the accident, and at once went to the rescue. The crew and the captain's wife and son were taken from the overturned vessel by the ferryboat *Robert Garrett.*

The bark lies on her side in about seventeen feet of

water, but it is thought that she can be easily righted and made ready for her interrupted voyage.

The *Escosesa* has twice been on fire, was sunk in a collision in the River Mersey, near Liverpool, and was once caught in a cyclone and dismasted. It was, in fact, to repair the damage done by this last accident that the bark had been docked, and she was just ready for service when this new and extraordinary disaster overtook her. It is not often that we hear of ships being wrecked in port, and in comparatively smooth water.

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What seems to be a shameful fraud has apparently been practiced on some unfortunate colored people from Oklahoma.

Western Colored People Stranded in New York.

Oklahoma is a Territory of the United States which was formerly a part of the Indian Territory. In 1889 the government paid the Creeks and Seminoles over four million dollars to cancel the clause in the treaties between the United States and the tribes which forbade the settlement of white men on the Territory, and in April of the same year a portion of the Territory was thrown open to settlers, and the remainder in 1891 and 1893.

The colored people, who, it seems, have just been imposed upon, held grants of lands from the government in the new Territory, and had their own comfortable farms, some of eighty and some of one hundred and sixty acres of land, with horses, cows, and buildings. An agent from a society which sends

colored people to Liberia passed through the Territory, and fired the imagination of the simple people with stories of the wealth and prosperity that awaited them in Liberia, the colored Republic of the West Coast of Africa.

Liberia was founded by some Americans for colored persons who want to emigrate to Africa. The little Republic has a President and Congress, and is governed by colored people. In the early days there were frequent emigrations to Liberia, for the Republic was started in 1822, when the colored people were still slaves and had no civil rights, which is to say, they could not vote.

Since the blacks have acquired the right to vote emigrations from among them have been very few.

The Liberian agent, however, went among the ignorant colored people and prevailed upon forty families to sell their farms and make ready to journey to the new land, each family paying for fares thirty-two dollars apiece for its grown-up members and half that amount for its children. This money was given to the agent, who then left the Territory. About three weeks ago the party started, but thirteen of the families were obliged to turn back as they did not have the money to pay their railroad fare to New York, from which port they expected to take ship. Twenty-seven families eventually reached Jersey City. When they arrived there they found that the company which had taken their money declared that the party had come on in opposition to their wishes, and they would not be responsible for them nor were they ready to send them to Liberia. In all they numbered 104

persons, and they had no money to find shelter, and hardly anything with which to buy food.

After a week of anxiety and discomfort the leader of the party found it was impossible to hope to reach Liberia. Two religious societies came forward and agreed to supply the poor folks with food, and finally an offer was received from a brick company in New Jersey to give employment to all the men of the party.

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Polar Expeditions.

Another expedition has been sent out by Belgium to search for the South Pole, and two others are to start, the one from Germany and the other from Great Britain. These two last expeditions will not be ready to start until 1900, and will work in concert with each other, each trying as much as possible to amplify the work of the other.

In all this stir about the South Pole the North Pole has not been neglected. A Russian Admiral named Makaroff has invented an ice-breaking steamer to break through the ice and keep the Russian ports in the Baltic Sea open to traffic all the year round. So many of the Russian ports are situated on seas that freeze in the winter that the commerce of the country is seriously interfered with through their being closed to navigation during a good half of the year. The idea of the ice-breaker is to cut lanes through the ice and make it possible for ships to come in and out all through the severest weather.

A trial of the breaker has been made and the results achieved were so remarkable that the Russian press declared the machine had opened a new era for the country.

The Admiral is confident of the success of his invention, and declares that no ice is thick, enough or strong enough to withstand his breaker, and as soon as he has got his vessel in working order at home it is his intention to take it to the Polar seas, and make an attempt to cut his way through the ice to the Pole. He will start for the north coast of Siberia in May to open the ports there, and will then search for Andrée.

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The Expedition to the South Pole.

A message from New Zealand dated March 16 announced that the steamer *Southern Cross* has arrived at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, and reported that she landed Borchgrevink, the explorer, and his party safely at Cape Adare, Victoria Land.

The expedition commanded by Borchgrevink was organized by Sir George Newnes, an English newspaper proprietor, to explore Victoria Land, which is the most southerly land that has yet been found, and was discovered by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841.

As previously pointed out in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, it is thought by many that Victoria Land is part of a great Antarctic Continent, and it is to prove the truth of this theory that Borchgrevink has undertaken his perilous journey. He is a Norwegian by birth, has been in the same region before, and so far as is known was the first man to set foot on Victoria Land. Sir James Ross merely sailed along under the mighty wall with which this southern land is guarded. Whalers seeking their quarry in the waters of the southern Arctic Ocean have sighted two volcanoes on this unknown land, one of which has been

named Erebus, and the other Terror; but so far the land has remained unexplored.

The Samoan question is in a very unsatisfactory state, though our government still hopes that it may soon be settled. Admiral Kautz, on board his flagship, the *Philadelphia*, has arrived safely at Apia, the capital of Samoa, and has called a friendly council of the three consuls to decide the question whether Malietoa Tanus, the young son of Malietoa Laupepa, or Mataafa, the exiled chief, has the greater right to the throne of Samoa.

Affairs in Samoa.

But the Germans in Samoa have sent an appeal to the German government, saying it will be impossible for them to recognize the authority of the Chief Justice, Mr. W. L. Chambers, an American, any longer, and begging Germany to annul the treaty and declare a German protectorate over the islands.

The Germans are very bitter against Mr. Chambers, and the German Consul, Herr Rose, in reporting his version of the trouble to Berlin, said that the reason offered by the Chief Justice for deciding against Mataaffa, namely, that under the treaty of Berlin this chief was barred from ascending the throne, was a complete surprise to everyone. He also hinted that it was merely a pretext for defeating the popular candidate, who was also the favorite of the German inhabitants.

Things thus remain about as they were; each party to the quarrel feels that he is in the right, and at this moment the prospect of convincing any one of them to the contrary seems to be remote.

It is said in Berlin that the best way to settle the affair is to recall all the officials concerned, the United States Chief Justice and Consul, the British Consul, the German Consul, and the President of the Municipal Council. This would make a clean sweep of the quarreling officials and would probably clear the air considerably.

Dr. Raffel, the President of the Council, has already been removed in compliance with the request of Great Britain and the United States.

There is nothing now to be done but await the result of the conference called by Admiral Kautz.

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Affairs in Cuba.

The $3,000,000 appropriated by President McKinley to pay the Cuban Army has arrived safely at its destination, Havana; but the prospects of paying off the men and disbanding them are still somewhat remote. For a couple of days it seemed as if matters were about to shape themselves satisfactorily. General Maximo Gomez decided to work with Governor-General Brooke to pay off the men, and six of the Cuban generals declared their intention of standing by their old commander, and seeing that the men under them obeyed him and accepted their share of the $3,000,000 instead of holding off and making trouble to oblige the Cuban Military Assembly.

In addition to this General Brooke obtained permission from Washington to disband the Military Assembly just as soon as it appeared to be interfering with the people.

A serious check was, however, given to the pro-

ceedings with the intelligence that the list of soldiers on the pay roll of the Cuban Army was in the possession of the Military Assembly. It is impossible to pay the men without these lists, and the Assembly has apparently no intention of giving them up. The Assembly further declares that it will not submit to any dictation from the American Governor, and that if any attempt is made to interfere with them, they will order the Cuban Army to protect them by force of arms if necessary.

In the meanwhile they have decided that it would perhaps be wise for them to make a virtue of necessity and dissolve themselves to save conflict with the Americans, and so it is rumored that they may possibly cease their sessions on the 25th, and accept the three millions for the troops.

* *

Rioting in Havana.

Serious riots have occurred between the police and the soldiers in Havana. At a colored persons' ball on March 18 the people crowded the sidewalks to such an extent that the police attempted to clear them. The onlookers were principally colored members of the Cuban Army, who at once resented this attempt; pistols were drawn, and in the confusion which followed four men were killed and about sixty wounded. The rioters fled to the roofs of the houses and fired volley after volley among the police, who had been ordered out to quell the disturbance.

As a result of this affair the police have insisted that no similar balls shall be held; but in spite of this a large number were given the following night, the

colored people declaring their intention to fight if they were interfered with.

General Russell A. Alger, the Secretary of War, has left for Cuba. He wishes to familiarize himself with the conditions in the island, and feels that he can obtain the desired result better by personally visiting Cuba than in any other way.

The President has given orders that efforts shall be made to bring our volunteer troops out of Cuba before the rainy season begins and the danger from yellow fever becomes imminent. GENIE H. ROSENFELD.



The Index sent with this number shows that numerous subjects were treated in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD from January 5 to March 30. A copy will be mailed free to every subscriber. Those who have failed to renew since January 1 may secure an Index free by sending two cents to cover postage.

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Every subscriber should order the special Binder, to prevent loose numbers from going astray or being soiled. A binder will last for years. It costs only 35 cents. *Order one*, and you will not dispense with it for many times its cost.

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Part IX, *History of Our Own Times, is ready.* There will be *no delay* in filling orders. Hereafter *Histories* will appear strictly *on time.* Every part from I to IX can now be quickly supplied. Sub-

scribers may exchange their copies for bound parts, as usual, at the Agencies mentioned on second-cover page.

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If your name is not printed correctly on the wrapper, kindly send correction *at once.* There are thousands of names on the mailing list, and it is desired that each one shall be exactly right. State whether it should be Miss or Mrs., as, in the absence of definite information, neither will appear.

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The Great Round World is *always mailed not later than every Wednesday evening.* It should reach you with *great regularity.* But please remember that second-class mail does not make as good time as letters. The most valuable feature of the "Little Newspaper" is that it records and preserves history. Subscribers in Ceylon and Australia do not find its news very fresh. They do find, however, that it forms an unbroken record of events. Post office receipts may always be examined here by subscribers. One Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y., friend did not receive his copy, mailed on the 15th, until the 20th. It took nearly five days for the paper to travel less than twenty miles. The post office is responsible for such delays.

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"Accept thanks for the package of back numbers of The Great Round World. I considered the paper about perfect before, but there have been some notable improvements under the new administration."



Easter Round the World.

A DAY without a morning, a year without a spring —such would be the Christian year without an Easter.

Why do we call the feast of the resurrection Easter?

The worship of Ostera, or Eastre—the Saxon goddess of the east, the morning, the spring—was transferred to Christ when pagan worship became Christian, and the festival of the resurrection was found to be in the early spring. Some features of the Passover feast were also blended with the Christian Easter, as in the early Church both occurred on the same date. Among the names for Easter derived from the Semitic word we call Passover are Pascua (Spanish), Pâques (French), Pasqua (Italian), Paaske (Scandinavian), and Paasch (Dutch). As Anglo-Saxons we rejoice in the beautiful word Easter, for it brings with it the thought of new life—life shining from the east, life waking from the earth, life rising from the dead.

Traces of old English customs are still found in many parts of the kingdom, notably in Chester. On "goddes Sondaye," in old Chester Cathedral, the tossing of the ball was a part of the service. In the Middle Ages eggs were tossed, but later a ball was used instead. Dean and bishops danced at the beginning of the anthem, and threw the ball to the choristers, who passed it to and fro among themselves until the anthem was finished. Later this became a game of football in the fields.

In Shakespeare's time there were great social festivities at Easter. The people rose early to see the Easter sun "dance" on the horizon, and this is still done in Ireland. The first flowers were gathered and new fires were made, for all fires were put out on Easter eve, and a brand laid aside as a protection from storms.

Groups of children went from house to house singing Easter carols, for which they received eggs or pennies, and sometimes united in what was then called "clipping the churches." They stood hand in hand with their backs against the church until a complete circle had been made, and then they proceeded to another church.

The new-made fires and the lighted altars of the churches, as well as the "dancing" of the sun, were no doubt a relic of the fire-myth, or life from the sun-god. In Westminster Abbey a candle weighing three hundred pounds was burned as the people watched over the "sepulcher" until Easter dawned.

The Greek Church has a beautiful rite which also connects them with the fire-myth. After the closing



HOLY WOMEN AT THE RISEN CHRIST'S TOMB.

(After the painting by Axel Ender, of Moldi, Norway.)

The moment chosen by the artist for the subject is evidently taken from the story of the resurrection as related by Mark when the women came to the tomb "at the rising of the sun." The angel is telling them, "He is not here; He is risen. Behold the place where they laid Him."

services of Passion week the priests and choir leave the dark church, where the people have been crowded for hours, each with an unlighted taper. A rocket goes up to mark midnight, and, knocking at the door, the priests and choir come hurrying in with lighted tapers, crying, "Christ is risen!" Each gives a light to the person nearest him, and soon the whole church is ablaze with light, and there is Easter joy. After the service the Russians make visits, greeting their friends with a kiss or the gift of an egg, saying, "The Lord is risen!" and the reply is, "He is indeed!"

In Rome, before the retirement of the Pope, Holy Week was more spectacular than it now is. Altar fires were lighted in St. Peter's, and the Pope, borne in his papal chair on the shoulders of men, came to perform mass. At night the great basilica burst into a vision of light, from thousands of lamps and vessels of resin placed on the stony ledges of the great structure, after which the Pope appeared on a balcony and blessed the thousands gathered below, and the city was given over to carnival.

Protestantism has delivered Easter from many abuses, and given us a wider faith in which to look beyond the symbols of life to the life itself which is to be lived out daily by all who are risen with Christ. All things are ours—music, art, nature, and even that beautiful symbol of newness of life, dress. Yet we are in great danger of allowing the use of the last to become one of the abuses of Protestantism.

Mohammedanism, which accepts Christ as one of Allah's prophets, keeps Easter by the offering of sacrifices and the discharge of musketry.

The egg is an Easter symbol the world round. The Egyptians, watching the beetle make its own grave and burying its eggs with it, thought that the same beetle afterward came to life under the power of the sun-god. And so they made the scarab a sacred image of resurrection, of life, and buried their own dead in the same hope.

The Persians, or Magi, believed that the world was hatched from an egg in the first, far-off spring, and, like the fire-myth, it was wrought into early Christian thought, while the Jews made the egg a type of the duration of the human race through successive births.

The custom of gilding eggs or staining them bright colors has come down to us through many centuries, kept alive by the mother-art of pleasing the children. In France the largest eggs were sought for to present to the king, who had them gilded and given to all the court after Easter mass in the Louvre. To the children were given eggs dyed scarlet, like a cardinal's coat, brought, they were told, by the bells which had been in Rome during Holy Week, but had come back to ring for Easter.

The Germans have a pretty custom, delightful to children. A white hare is supposed to steal into the house or garden and leave bright-colored eggs in out-of-the-way places for good children. And often the white hare or rabbit is found also. The egg and the hare have been largely used for Easter toys and picture cards in our own country, though the custom is purely German.

In the quaint and beautiful Easter service of the Moravians the break of day is announced by the music

of the trombone choir, and at five the church bell calls to an early service. Singing a hymn, they pass from the church to the burying ground, and there, as the sun is rising, they commemorate the resurrection by litany, hymn, and prayer.

In the Tyrolean Alps musicians go through the valleys singing Easter hymns and calling out the peasants, who join in the choruses and make gifts of Easter eggs.

The feast of Easter has given the Church much trouble from its movable nature. Its earliest date is March 22, and its latest April 25. Ill luck to the nation is predicted by an old English couplet if Easter falls near "Lady Day"—March 25. Wherever Easter may fall, it is sure to be in the lap of spring. Though art and music have done much to aid the Church in keeping alive the true Easter thought, the wonderful song of life as sung by the spring in her yearly processional through our fields and forests brings us into a closer sympathy with the Lord of life, and a clearer understanding of his way—"through death to life." MARY A. LATHBURY.

EASY SCIENCE

Bird Bathers.

I watched our canary this morning take his bath, and the enjoyment shown was the same as we all feel, being another of those touches of nature that make us kin.

It was amusing a little later to read an article by Lady Broome on the humors of bird life, and note what she says of some wildish canaries that

came to her from Aden, a British coaling station off the Gulf of Arabia. This breed from the desert does not favor water at all for bathing purposes; indeed, would not look at it. There are some thirsty parts of the world where even men regard water as too precious for anything but drink; and these birds by dint, perhaps, of a long, hard training at the hands of nature, had come to the same conclusion. Still they wanted a bath, and Lady Broome had to accommodate them with heaps of finely powdered earth, in which they disported with great glee, much to the astonishment of the other birds. It is funny in the same way to see a dog brought up on the shores of fresh-water Lake Michigan make his first frisk in the waves of Coney Island. The startling difference in the tastes makes him prick up ears and tail frantically. Lady Broome tells also of a "sewing bird," a black crow from Venezuela, which loved nothing better than to take wool or silk threads and weave them through the wire network walls of a cage. There was another bird, friend to the crow, that tried its beak at the same thing in flattering imitation; but whenever the crow saw the lesson badly learned it tore down its embroidery in a ruthless fashion.

♣ ♣

Protection against Freezing.

Once in a while a fierce "cold wave" swoops down on the lovely orange groves of the far South, blighting and blackening them, and ruining their owners for years. Almost every season there are anxious moments of this kind, and also among the vineyards of our Pacific Slope, where they burn

brush and other things to keep up the temperature through the night. But the orange-grove problem is a most serious one. It is being dealt with in two ways. The first is to protect the trees. One planter in Florida has 500 stoves set up in his orchards. Others cover up their trees with little "dog tents" of cloth or waterproof paper, warmed inside with lamps or heaters. Mr. J. B. Stetson has actually built wooden sheds over his trees, thus making the whole orchard at a time into one vast conservatory. One of these sheds covers forty acres! Such remedies are expensive, however, so let us turn to the next. What is wanted is a hardy orange, and our agricultural authorities are now trying to secure a variety that will be sweet and juicy, but can withstand the iciest blast of winter, and will not know what the "frost line" means. Sturdy species from the Orient are being blended with American species, and presently we may see their offspring, fine young orange trees, full of golden fruit, growing in the dooryards of Portland, Me., and Montreal, Canada. Success of this kind has already been achieved with the California black walnut and the Keiffer pear, the latter springing in part from a worthless Chinese variety.

Where the Caribbean Breaks.



THIRD TRAVEL PAPER.

MONTEGO BAY—ITS IMPORTANCE —THE BANANA.

THE winds sweep down the mountain sides, through the deep gorges, and sometimes

drive sailing craft ashore. There are wrecks in sight that tell of peril and loss, but these seem to have little effect upon skippers. They are born navigators, and for the most part run big risks, depending upon their nautical powers to aid them at critical times.

Driving east, we soon approach Montego Bay. This town was named after the Spanish manteca (lard) because of the large number of swine slaughtered there, in what the natives call the "before time." This "before time" is an uncertain period, which may or may not extend scores of years back. Montego Bay is a town of considerable importance and in some respects has been the leader in reforms. It was here that the island telephone was first introduced. It was from here that the first steamer started, in 1876, with a cargo composed wholly of bananas.

It is interesting to note that since that steamer began her voyages the entire fruit business with Jamaica and the West Indies has been revolutionized. Formerly it was carried on in sailing vessels; now no bananas are shipped to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia except in steamers. Originally the sugar planters made Montego Bay a very wealthy place; but, as in that section, so throughout the island, "Ichabod" may with propriety be written over the majority of the cane mills.

There are numerous attractive churches in the "Bay" that are well worth visiting. In the Church of England will be found a marble bust which has a purple vein across the neck. Some intelligent people believe that the woman in whose memory the tablet

was erected murdered her husband; for after the tablet had been placed in position the purple line appeared across the neck. As this woman's husband was found in bed strangled, these people deduce from this that she was a murderess.

Montego Bay market house is an unusually good building. It is an interesting place to visit. The villages and smaller towns have market days but once or twice a week. Montego Bay, however, boasts of a daily market, barring Sundays. To this spot the peasantry, men and women, young men and maidens, boys and girls, come. Many travel twenty miles per day. All have at least six miles to walk, as the grounds where provisions and "bread kind" are raised lie quite outside the town limits. The men do the lighter part of the work. The women are the burden bearers. Beginning with infancy, colored and black children are compelled to carry "head loads." It is not uncommon to find young girls carrying on their heads a weight of provisions or supplies which a foreigner could not manage with both arms.

Women are met on the highways with heavy trunks, bedsteads, and even wardrobes poised on their heads. They carry these loads for miles. Ask them if they are tired, and they reply with a grin, "No, massa! me not tired." There is merely a cap of flimsy banana trash or a bandanna between their heads and the loads. It is remarkable that such weights can be borne for years without seriously impairing the health or injuring the carriage of the "bearers."

E. J. Wessels.

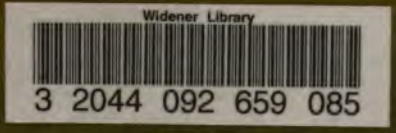
(*Begun in issue March* 16. *To be continued.*)

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